SOUTHCENTRAL SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL PUBLIC MEETING

September 27, 1995 Anchor River Inn Anchor Point, Alaska

VOLUME 1

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chairman Roy Ewan Gary Oskolkoff
Lee Basnar Ben Romig
Robert Henrichs Ralph Lohse
Fred John, Jr.

MEMBERS OF FEDERAL OR STATE AGENCIES:

Taylor Brelsford, Coordinator Rod Kuhn

Dick Marshall Tom Boyd

Rachel Mason Mark Chase Greg Bos Rick Burns

Robert Willis Jeff Denton

Bruce Greenwood John Morrison

Steve Zempke

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO TESTIFIED:

Lynn Whitmore Gail Presley

Duane Christensen
Renee Martin
Shareen Bock
Keith Presley
Lee Martin
John Simens
Charles Daniel
Erny Beile
Roger Ager
Nadine Russo
Randy Franklin
Elaina Spraker
Dale Bonderant

Shirley Schollenberg

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                           PROCEEDINGS
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                       SEPTEMBER 27, 1995
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    (Tape: 310-1842)
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    (0055)
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              (On record - 7:12 p.m.)
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                              The meeting of the South-
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    central Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council
   will -- yeah, we're having problems with the mikes right now so I'm going to have to speak a little
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    louder, I guess, than I normally do. I'm having a
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   problem speaking loud now. Are you picking me up okay?
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             COURT REPORTER:
                              (Inaudible affirmative
16 response.)
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                               We'll start off with roll
             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
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  call, okay.
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             MR. BRELSFORD: Okay.
                                     We'll start by calling
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    the roll to establish the quorum for the Southcentral
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   Regional Advisory Council. Roy Ewan?
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                              Here.
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             MR. BRELSFORD:
                              Lee Basnar?
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             MR. BASNAR: Here.
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             MR. BRELSFORD: Robert Henrichs?
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             MR. HENRICHS: Here.
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             MR. BRELSFORD: Fred John, Junior?
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             MR. JOHN: Here.
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             MR. BRELSFORD: Gary Oskolkoff?
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             MR. OSKOLKOFF:
                              Here.
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             MR. BRELSFORD: Ben Romig is absent.
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   Ralph Lohse is absent.
                              Mr. Chairman, we do have a
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   quorum.
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. I want to welcome
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   everyone here. All the council members; agency staff,
   both federal and state; and visitors. I would like to
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   introduce the council members first. I'm Roy Ewan.
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live in the village of Gulkana in the Copper River Basin, and we'll go around this way here. Lee.

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50 51 MR. BASNAR: I'm Lee Basnar. I live in the Cantwell area.

MR. HENRICHS: I'm Bob Henrichs. I live in the Eyak/Cordova area.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: I'm Gary Oskolkoff from Ninilchik.

MR. JOHN: Fred John, Junior, Mentasta Lake.

MR. BRELSFORD: I'm Taylor Brelsford. I work with the Federal Subsistence Program and I'm substituting for Helga Eakon, who's the normal coordinator for the Southcentral Council.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: So I think we'll just go ahead and go into the agency introductions. Do you want to - how do you want handle that?

I'd be happy to do that, Mr. MR. BRELSFORD: We do have some representatives from several of the federal agencies with land management responsibilities on the Kenai Peninsula. From the Federal Subsistence Program itself, we have Dick Marshall, the Acting Deputy Assistant Regional Director; Rachel Mason, an anthropologist; Greg Bos, a wildlife biologist, and Robert Willis will be back in the corner, also a wildlife biologist with the program. From the National Park Service, Bruce Greenwood is here. And from the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Steve Zempke and Rod Kuhn are here. And I think that's about all -- sorry, from the Bureau of Land Management, Tom Boyd; and from the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Mark Chase, in the back of the room.

Mark, do you have some people with you that we should introduce?

MR. CHASE: Rick Burns, wildlife biologist from the Wildlife Refuge. And that's it.

MR. BRELSFORD: Okay. And I see I missed one from the BLM, Jeff -- I'll get it...

MR. DENTON: Denton.

MR. BRELSFORD: Denton, excuse me. Jeff

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Denton from the BLM is also with us tonight. I think that covers the federal people who have come to participate.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Does somebody want to start introducing the State people that are here? John?

MR. MORRISON: I'm John Morrison, the Fish and Game Department Coordinator to the federal agency on the subsistence issues. And somewhere is Ted Spraker and Dino (indiscernible - unclear) from Homer, a wildlife biologist for the Kenai Area. I guess that's all.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Before we start with the regular meeting, adopting our agenda and all that, we want to hear a letter from Mitch Dementieff that Dick Marshall has brought.

MR. MARSHALL: Thank you, Roy. I'll sit over here so my voice will carry a little better. I have a letter from Mitch Dementieff, who is the chair of the Federal Subsistence Board. I'd just like to read this into the record.

"I'd like to welcome you to the Fall 1995 Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council meetings. These fall meetings mark the beginning of a new cycle of decision making for the next set of annual subsistence regulations."

And I'd like to add, this is the first of 10 meetings that are going to be held throughout the state during the next four weeks.

"These meetings are symbolic of the role of the regional councils in federal subsistence management. They are the starting point from which next year's subsistence regulations are produced and they are intended to ensure that subsistence users' needs are well accommodated in subsistence regulations. Just as the fall series of regional council meetings is meant to serve as the kick-off of the annual regulatory process, the regional councils themselves are meant to serve as the foundation for subsistence users' involvement in subsistence management.

"The regional councils are the crucial link between subsistence users and the federal subsistence board. The members of the councils all have direct,

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first-hand experience with subsistence and they are leaders in their communities. Collectively they provide the board with unparalleled insight into the needs of subsistence users statewide and by statute, their recommendations carry a great deal of weight in subsistence decision-making.

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"This begins the third full year that regional councils have been in operation. During the evolution of subsistence management during these three years, we have made great strides in structuring subsistence management to accommodate subsistence users' customary and traditional practices in a manner consistent with maintaining healthy wildlife and fish populations. could not have made such progress without the involvement of the regional councils. Without a doubt, such progress has not been without its share of frustration in both the federal and regional council arenas. However, change is sometimes difficult, particularly when it involves such a complex issue with so many players. And I believe it is to the credit of all involved that the program that we now have has so many new and often quite substantial innovations to accommodate subsistence uses. For example, largely as a result of regional council initiative and willingness to work cooperatively with federal staff, subsistence users now have available to them, designated hunter, harvest permitting, community harvest limits and seasons, harvest limits, methods and means that better accommodate customary and traditional practices...

"We are still faced with issues to be resolved and more issues will undoubtedly arise in the future. In fact, some of those issues are on your agenda for this meeting. I wish you the best of luck at this meeting and I and the other board members look forward to seeing your proposals and recommendations."

I saw Mitch yesterday and he wanted to assure that this was read. Thank you very much, Roy.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, thank you, Dick. We'll go on with adoption of the agenda. You have a fairly long agenda.

MR. BASNAR: Did you want to give Robert a chance to tell people to sign in to testify at this point?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Oh, okay. I have an announcement to make and I think Robert is he here?

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MR. BASNAR: Yeah.

 CHAIRMAN EWAN: About those people that may want to sign up to testify. Robert.

MR. WILLIS: I know there's probably more people here than I have signed on this list who want to testify. I've got six names here and nobody wants to be first. So, if you haven't signed this and you'd like to testify then stop up at the front table and sign up. If you haven't made up your mind yet, that's fine. Listen for a while and then you can come by and sign up. But it gives Roy an idea of how many people we have that want to speak and how much time we'll need. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you, Robert. We'll go on down the agenda. The next item is Review and Adoption of our Agenda. Like I was going to start out to say, it's very long and I believe Taylor just mentioned that Helga had to go home to be with her mother and was not able to make it. She usually comes and briefs me about the agenda before I come here. Just, you know, for your audience benefit, a lot of us are busy at other jobs and we're scattered. When we meet, practically, is the first time we see most of the agenda items so...

MR. BRELSFORD: Mr. Chairman, perhaps it would be helpful if I summarized...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Right, good.

MR. BRELSFORD: ...the blocks in the agenda...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay.

MR. BRELSFORD: ...for the benefit of the audience and for the council. Our business tonight will be first to elect officers and then to receive general comments from the public. That would be 7:15 until 8 o'clock. Following that, the council will take public comment regarding historic and contemporary resource harvests in the Homer rural area and the Kenai rural area. So we would try to receive information from the public about customary and traditional uses of wildlife resources in those two areas. And that would take us through the end of the evening's session.

Tomorrow we'll continue with a discussion of

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species and communities on the Kenai Peninsula in Unit Following that, we'll turn to the C&T, 7 and 15. Customary and Traditional Use determinations, for other parts of Southcentral Alaska. We have a backlog of requests that have not yet been considered by the federal board and this will be an opportunity to identify priorities in those. Tomorrow afternoon we'll talk a bit about some of the management issues in the region including the recent subsistence moose hunt in Unit 15. There's a topic about residency requirements that's been carried over from previous meetings. then in the late afternoon tomorrow, we'll have reports from the various land management agencies on the Kenai Peninsula, including the Chugach Forest, the parks, the refuges.

On Friday morning then, we have a couple of carry-over items regarding council size and geographic representation; an item on lynx trapping season and a discussion about wildlife biology, the basic terms and concepts. The latter part of the morning on Friday will include some discussion of the proposal cycle, how the regional council proposals will be analyzed and reviewed, leading up to the board meeting. And finally, we'll talk about the annual report to the federal subsistence board and a couple of other internal matters in the council's program.

So I think that constitutes a bit of an overview. Our principal topic tonight is the Customary and Traditional uses in two parts of the Kenai Peninsula and so the public testimony could be focused on those issues.

(Mr. Romig enters room.)

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. I want to -- we'll continue -- to introduce Ben Romig. He's also a council member. Ben, do you want to tell us where you're from?

MR. ROMIG: Cooper Landing.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Okay, the agenda. Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, I move we adopt the agenda as published.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, the motion to adopt the agenda. Is there a second?

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1 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Second. 2 3 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, the motion's seconded. 4 Any further discussion on the motion? If not, all in 5 favor say aye. 6 7 ALL IN UNISON: Aye. 8 9 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign? 10 11 (No opposing responses) 12 13 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Motion is carried. The next item on the agenda is adoption of minutes. I believe 14 15 we need two separate motions for two different meetings, February 28th and March 2nd. And the minutes 16 17 are in your packet. Do you need a minute or two to 18 look at them? 19 20 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Yes. 21 22 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, we'll take a minute or 23 (Pause) There's two meetings. One was February 24 28th through March 2nd and the other meeting was July 25 12th. So that's why we have to have two motions. 26 (Pause) I'll entertain a motion to adopt the minutes 27 of February 28th. Are there motions? 28 29 MR. BASNAR: So moved. 30 31 CHAIRMAN EWAN: By Lee Basnar. Is there a 32 second? 33 34 MR. JOHN: Yes. 35 36 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Fred John, second. Any 37 further discussion on the motion? If not, all in favor 38 say aye. 39 40 ALL IN UNISON: Aye. 41 42 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign? 43 44 (No opposing responses) 45 46 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Motion is carried. July 12th. 47 48 (Pause) 49 50 MR. BASNAR: Are you ready? 51

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1 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes. 2 3 MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, I move we adopt the 4 minutes of the July 12 meeting. 5 6 CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion. Is there a 7 second? 8 9 I'll second it. MR. ROMIG: 10 11 CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion, second. 12 13 (Ralph Lohse enters room.) 14 15 MR. BRELSFORD: Excuse me, who was the second? 16 17 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ben. 18 19 MR. BRELSFORD: Thank you. 20 21 MR. LOHSE: What are you doing? 22 23 CHAIRMAN EWAN: We're voting on the minutes --24 adopting minutes. We're on our July 12th minutes. 25 there further discussion on the motion? Okay, hearing 26 none, you're all ready to vote. All in favor say aye? 27 28 ALL IN UNISON: Aye. 29 30 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign? 31 32 (No opposing responses) 33 34 CHAIRMAN EWAN: The motion's carried. Minutes 35 adopted of both meetings. Next item is Election of 36 Officers. Before we do that, I'd like to introduce 37 Ralph Lohse here. Ralph, would you tell us where you're from? 38 39 40 I'm from Cordova. MR. LOHSE: 41 42 Okay. And I'll turn this over CHAIRMAN EWAN: 43 to Taylor. 44 45 MR. BRELSFORD: Thank you very much, Mr. 46 Chairman. The first office that we'll need to elect 47 today is the office of Chair for the Southcentral 48 Regional Advisory Committee. The chair serves a one-49 year term; however the chair may serve for more than

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one year in successive terms. The responsibilities of the chair include the conduct of the regional council

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1 meetings. The chair attends and represents the 2 regional council at meetings of the federal subsistence The officers are voting members of the council. The chair signs reports, correspondence, meeting 5 minutes and other documents for external distribution. 6 At this time I'd like to open the floor for nominations 7 for the office of Chair. 8 9 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Are you conducting the meeting 10 at this point? 11 12 MR. BRELSFORD: I think the idea is that I'll 13 conduct the election for the chair and then the newly elected chair would conduct the elections for the vice-14 15 chair and the secretary position. All three of the 16 council officer positions have to be re-elected each 17 They're one-year terms. So my role would be 18 only until the new chair is elected. 19 20 MR. OSKOLKOFF: Okay, in that case, Mr. 21 Brelsford, I'd like to nominate Roy Ewan. 22 23 MR. HENRICHS: I'll second. 24 25 MR. BRELSFORD: Okay, we have one nomination 26 offered and seconded. Are there any other -- any 27 further nominations? 28 29 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I move to close nominations. 30 31 MR. BASNAR: Second. 32 33 MR. BRELSFORD: Okay. Nominations are now 34 closed -- actually, I guess we have to vote on the 35 closure of nominations. I take it back, that's not 36 I'm missing -- the vote is in regard to the right. 37 chairmanship. We have... 38 39 MR. JOHN: It's a unanimous consent. 40 41 MR. BRELSFORD: Yeah, only a single candidate. So, perhaps there would be a motion to adopt by 42 43 unanimous consent? 44 45 MR. HENRICHS: So moved. 46 47 MR. JOHN: I second. 48 49 MR. BRELSFORD: All in favor, please say aye. 50

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Aye.

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ALL IN UNISON:

1 2 MR. BRELSFORD: Any opposed, please so 3 indicate. 4 5 (No opposing responses) 6 7 MR. BRELSFORD: Okay, we have a newly elected 8 chair for the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council. 9 Mr. Ewan, I turn the chair back to you. 10 11 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, thank you. And thank 12 you council members for the vote. The next office is 13 vice-chairman. The nomination's open for vice-chair. 14 15 MR. HENRICHS: I nominate Gary. 16 17 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Gary Oskolkoff is nominated. 18 Do you accept, Gary? 19 20 MR. HENRICHS: We need a second. 21 22 CHAIRMAN EWAN: You don't really. I don't 23 think you need a second. 24 25 MR. BRELSFORD: Well, let's see if there are 26 other nominations. 27 28 MR. LOHSE: I nominate Lee Basnar. 29 30 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I didn't hear if you accepted 31 or not? 32 33 MR. JOHN: You haven't. 34 35 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I'd like to decline the 36 nomination. 37 38 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Gary declines the 39 nomination and Ralph nominates Lee Basnar. Any other 40 nominations? Does somebody want to make a motion to 41 close the nominations? 42 43 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I move the nominations cease. 44 45 CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's a motion. Is there a 46 second? 47 48 MR. ROMIG: Second. 49 50 CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's motion second. All in

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to close the nominations, say aye.

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             ALL IN UNISON:
                             Aye.
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                             Opposed by the same sign?
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             (No opposing responses)
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                             The motion is carried.
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    I guess we'll just ask unanimous consent.
                                                Is there any
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    objection?
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             MR. HENRICHS: Yeah.
                                   I'm not going to -- it's
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   not unanimous.
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right.
                                          We'll vote hand
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               All for electing Lee Basnar raise your
    vote then.
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    right hand. I guess that's a majority for. Against?
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    Okay, one against. You're the vice-chair.
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             MR. BASNAR:
                          Thank you.
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                             The next office is secretary.
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                          I nominate Ralph Lohse.
             MR. BASNAR:
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                             Ralph has been nominated.
             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
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    there...
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             MR. LOHSE:
                         I'd like to decline that.
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Is there any other
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    nomination?
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             MR. LOHSE:
                         I'll nominate Gary Oskolkoff.
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             MR. OSKOLKOFF: I'll decline the nomination.
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             MR. HENRICHS: I nominate Ben.
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             MR. ROMIG: I'd like to decline it.
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             MR. HENRICHS: Give me a reason.
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             CHAIRMAN EWAN: Well there's only two left
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   then.
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                          I'll nominate Fred.
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             MR. BASNAR:
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             MR. JOHN: I'll accept since I got two more
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    years.
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1 MR. BASNAR: Okay. 2 3 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any other nominations? Anv 4 other nominations? 5 6 MR. OSKOLKOFF: I move that the nominations 7 cease. 8 9 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. There's a motion 10 to close the nomination. Is there a second? 11 12 MR. BASNAR: Second. 13 14 CHAIRMAN EWAN: A motion and a second. Any 15 further discussion on the motion? If not, all in favor 16 all say aye. 17 18 ALL IN UNISON: Aye. 19 20 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Opposed by the same sign? 21 22 (No opposing responses) 23 24 CHAIRMAN EWAN: The motion is carried. And 25 again, we'll ask unanimous consent. Is there any 26 objection? Hearing none, Fred you're the secretary. 27 28 Now we'll get into the public comment part. 29 I want to remind everyone that wants to speak tonight 30 to sign up back there and we'll go by the list for 31 this. 32 33 I don't think they hear you in UNIDENTIFIED: 34 the rear. 35 36 CHAIRMAN EWAN: How many have a hard time 37 hearing? All right, boy, it's very difficult to talk I talk low anyway so I'm -- it's going to 38 real loud. 39 be a struggle. Our mikes are not working. I'll try to 40 do my best. 41 42 MR. BASNAR: Does this help any? Is that 43 louder back there? 44 45 UNIDENTIFIED: Yeah. Yeah. 46 47 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Maybe we ought to get it 48 closer. 49 50 MR. BASNAR: Maybe we can unstrap these and

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can hold it in his hand, then you can hear better.

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the effort is. I can tell how many permits were

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. The first person that is going to speak tonight is Lynn Whitmore. Lynn Whitmore? Would you please come forward and state your name and testify right there.

MR. WHITMORE: My name is Lynn Whitmore, and I'm the chairman of the Homer Fish and Game Advisory Committee. Obviously this thing isn't working.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Pick it up and talk into it. See if that helps.

MR. WHITMORE: Okay. I'll speak loudly. I'm the chairman of the Homer Fish and Game Advisory Committee. I've been on the committee 12 or 13 years. And I've already made a statement to this group before when they spoke in Homer, so I won't bore you with those details all over again. We feel that we recognize and support subsistence efforts in this area that are ongoing for the qualified customary and traditional uses. However, our committee feels that the subsistence needs in this area are being met with the seasons and limits currently in place. And that seems to be pretty universal in the people that talk to me.

One of the things I'm getting asked an awfully lot -- and I believe it comes up a little later in the committee -- in this meeting -- is what was -- people want to know what the results of the 15 -- Unit 15 subsistence hunts were. And they want to know the efforts versus the success. They seemed to be a real big deal to a lot of people because the hunt itself divided the community up so much. Everybody kind of wanted to see, well, was it worth it. And that's what a lot of people come to me and ask me, if it was worth this division. And I'd like to ask the question, how much effort there was and what the success was? I've read some of it in the paper, but I don't know what it is currently.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Do you want to ask at this point?

MR. WHITMORE: Can I?

MR. MARSHALL:

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Sure. Is there anybody -- any agency person? Dick?

Yeah, I can't exactly tell you

issued. I can't be sure how many of those people actually made the effort. There were two hunts. was the hunt that began 10 days earlier than the state It began August 10th and lasted until September 25th -- or September 20th, I believe. It just ended. We don't have all those reports in but we do know there were a 120-some permits issued for that hunt. We have reports of only two moose killed under that permitting system. One of those was not taken on federal public land; one was. We had another hunt which was a hunt that began in Skilak Loop area for cows and spike-fork There were ten permits available for each of those two hunts that began September 1st, ended There were -- the information I had, September 14th. there were 8 to 10 permits and there were no moose reported killed.

MR. WHITMORE: Okay, I..

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, you may continue.

MR. WHITMORE: Thank you. That -- I guess my point is, it seems like with all the meetings we've had so far and the regulations the way we've laid it out, we've managed to bring one moose into the subsistence use area. It seems -- this seems like an incredible amount of effort and an awful lot of division of communities and neighbors for one moose. That's the comment I wanted to make. Thanks.

(Applause)

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50 51 MR. HENRICHS: I got a question here.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right.

MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, how do you make your living? I'm just curious.

MR. WHITMORE: I'm an engineer. I live down here by the mouth of Anchor River and I've managed to get my moose the regular season.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph, did you have a question too?

MR. LOHSE: No.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Lynn, you indicated in your

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opening remarks that you -- let me put my glasses on so I can see my notes here -- that you supported qualified subsistence users. Was that your remark?

MR. WHITMORE: Yes, it was.

MR. BASNAR: Would you define your definition of a qualified subsistence user for us, please?

MR. WHITMORE: Well, boy, that's a pretty broad question. I haven't even been able to see the state quantify that yet.

MR. BASNAR: I'm not trying to put you on the spot but I'm trying to get a feel for what you and the people you represent, your advisory committee, would consider to be a qualified subsistence user.

MR. WHITMORE: Okay, I quess I'll just speak on -- the theory that we go by is just a -- basically, what an awful lot of people in the audience are feeling is if you live in an area where the customary and traditional uses have been on those resources and you don't have access to K-Mart and some of the other stores and you live as close to those facilities as the next guy, we don't like to see the race story come up like it's come up. That we have a history of some big problems in Ninilchik with somebody that was closing access off because of that. It's caused so much division that we try to stay away from that. And we've gone with the historical traditional use -- Port Graham, English Bay or Nanwalek, Seldovia. And we've kept the subsistence salmon fishery in Kachemak Bay. And things have been going along very smooth, very quiet, for a long time in this area. And that's the approach we'd like to keep. It seemed like we didn't have a big riffle here until this all began again.

MR. BASNAR: Thank you. And I realize you represent one group and I'm sure there are other people here that are going to testify that represent different groups. So please don't think that I'm trying to pin you to the wall, but I'm trying to get a sense of the people on the Kenai. I'm from up in the Cantwell area. I don't know the Kenai Peninsula that well. I have never hunted here. I've caught a fish or two now and then. But my next question would be, do you consider any of the Kenai Peninsula, excluding, I think those three communities across Kachemak Bay, to be a customary and traditional use group?

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MR. WHITMORE: Not on the road-connected system. And I would ask this committee to strongly consider taking the input or considering the input from each of those communities that have come in to -- with testimony so far to -- with the other meetings. Unless I'm wrong, almost every community, if not every community that's been considered so far has said, please, no thank you.

MR. BASNAR: We're going to discuss the Homer rural area for the first time. It's a deferred topic because we didn't have any sense of that area. Again, because of my ignorance from where I live, so far away from you people. Is there -- are there any users in the Homer rural area that you and your committee would consider to be off-road and therefore, a qualified subsistence user?

MR. WHITMORE: If the communities that were so far back out of the -- out of the beaten path had been in place long enough in our history to qualify for customary and traditional, I'd say, yes, there were some to consider. But the ones that are in this area on the non-road accessible portions have not been around long enough for us to feel it would be even close to qualifying.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you very much, if there's no other questions.

MR. WHITMORE: Thank you for this opportunity.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: That next person that we'll call up is Duane Christensen. Is Duane here?

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Duane Christensen, Alaskan. I've lived here since 1950. I think I have a little problem with what was just said there. I grew up in a little fishing town in Southeast. I've lived and worked up in Coldfoot. I've lived in Bethel. I've lived in Fairbanks and then I've lived down here since 1989. And I have subsisted every year. And so -- gee, that goes back to 1950. That's longer than 25 years and I think that's your qualification for traditional use. I see Alaska as my home and I utilize its resources to subsist here, whether it's in the Kenai Peninsula or hunting caribou in the Nelchina herd.

And so I have a problem with this definition, this division of class here with any Alaskans. This -- this little band that you've drawn up on your map down

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here proposing that the Homer and Anchor Point area are now urban somehow. Now because of the line that you've drawn, you have said that I'm not a subsistence user and that I don't do that customarily and traditionally. And I have a problem with that. Now it means I got to sell my house and move out 10 miles so I can become what I was once. I think you guys need to reconsider this. We're all Alaskans and all you're doing is creating the division between classes of people, whether it be race or income. And I don't know what the question was referring to -- what the fellow there asked, what the guy did for a living. It doesn't matter to me what a guy does for a living, if he lives in Alaska, he's an Alaskan and he ought to be able to hunt and fish. That's all I have to say, thanks.

(Applause)

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 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ HENRICHS: Yeah, what do you do for a living?

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I'm medically retired.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: Why do you want to know?

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Yeah, what's the point?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, maybe there were other questions but he already left so we'll -- the next person will be Keith Presley. Keith?

MR. PRESLEY: Gentlemen, I'd like to introduce I'm a lifelong Alaskan. myself, I'm Keith Presley. was born here in the Kenai Peninsula, in Ninilchik to I've resided here all my life and I've be exact. hunted and fished here all my life. And I think we're maybe missing a little bit on the subsistence issue here as customary/traditional. How many fish can a person catch each year legally during the fish season? Halibut, you're allowed two. Salmon, you're allowed five for the year. Halibut, I would say two a day. That puts in a lot. Each family -- I personally feed my family plus my mother-in-law and my brother-in-law's family with a moose each year. And, the good Lord willing, I have been successful in the last nine years, every year. I do spend a lot of time at it and I, you know -- it's very important to me, obviously.

I do have the means, if you want to ask, sir, what I do make or what I do for a living. I own a service station in Ninilchik. And I do have the means

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to buy this meat. And I could say that for just about everybody in Ninilchik. Probably if they decided to put their money in that position, they do have the means to buy the meat. It is something I desire, as far as moose meat, as part of my diet. So that is important too. Out there, I have hunted this area that has been very much in the limelight right now. The federal moose range. And that is — which is the subsistence use right now. And I have — I own horses to be able to get onto this range, because it's a non-motorized area. And I go out there and I ride 12 to 15 hours a day. I mean, I may not be in saddle that whole time, but I am out there looking and hunting.

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And I have seen what are -- I have seen --I've been out there since I was 12 years old hunting. And at that time we -- it was an overused area. There was no restrictions on horn limits. We had -- a few years earlier, we had had cow seasons, reduced the number of cows, reduced the moose population as a It was cut down. The bulls were not in the area. The animals were not in the area. My father's been here since '58. Maybe -- and to some gentlemen and members here that that is not a long time. But it is before statehood, so we can say that. They were out They have seen at times, easily 40, 50 moose, no problem, hunting in a two or three-hour period. That is not to be seen now. I hunt, like I said, I told you how many hours I hunt a day. I was lucky to see this year, in certain hunts, two and three cows.

I think we should address also not just the subsistence issue but we should look at a biological issue -- is, these animals cannot stand the tremendous pressure that is put on them by extra days in the season. Extra hunting privileges to people that may or may not use them. If you are willing to spend the time out there, if you can do this, then you will be rewarded with an animal. They are there for the taking, but you have to be willing to hunt. You can't drive on a car out there and hunt these things on the federal wildlife reserve. It is not accessible. It is not obtainable to do this. I think we should look at this as not what it really is coming out on the board here as a subsistence issue. This is not about subsistence, in my opinion. People are acting on something -- subsistence as a word to us in Ninilchik, where we can go to K-Mart, where we can go to these other places, is not applicable. We don't need that. The people that I talk to -- and I have a great number of people come into my station — the general consen

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that I get is that we don't need this. We're not rural. We are in a connected-road system. We don't desire to have this subsistence issue. And I guess I would take any comments and would readily accept any questions.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Keith, I'm just a little confused on the biological health of the moose herd. It was my impression, based on some previous comments by biologists, that the spike/fork 50 rule enhanced the moose herd.

MR. PRESLEY: It has. Yes, it has.

MR. BASNAR: Yet, I gathered from you that you weren't seeing many moose these days. So, could you clear that up for me?

MR. PRESLEY: Yes, I sure could. I'm sorry, I kind of left that hanging. When I was first starting, I would say around 10 to 12 years old, and I was out there riding, we had a low population. I felt then that we were lucky to see the animals that we did. When the spike/fork intervention came in, we saw a great number of increasion (sic) -- each year we had a good increase. And now, more people are comfortable with the rule. They are better able to judge the 50-inch regulation. They are probably more -- at first, I think that people were a little disenchanted with it and they weren't hunting.

And now there is a great number of people out in there. And the numbers are -- if not a little bit lower the last three years, they are still pretty steady. I think it is very necessary and, in my opinion, imperative that we keep these rules in place. The population can't stand any more special privilege to kill a cow here, to kill a junior bull, if you will, in between. They can't stand that. They're being harvested at a rate right now with the rules in place, that is acceptable at best, if we could reduce the season from -- if with the subsistence from 40 days, without the subsistence, just the general hunt back, in my opinion, back to 20 days. It would be better for the moose population.

MR. BASNAR: Okay, final question from me. You indicated you own horses?

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MR. PRESLEY: Yes, sir.

MR. BASNAR: And that you spend many hours on horses hunting in this area?

MR. PRESLEY: Yes, sir.

MR. BASNAR: What is the success rate of people who don't have access to horses in this area that you hunt in?

MR. PRESLEY: In this area that I hunt, a gentleman that I know, a Mr. Zimmerman, he brings in a party on the legal days that you're allowed to, on the 10th of September and then you can transport hunters and hunting material on the 15th. In this case, this year, he brought in eight hunters on the 15th. That's five days left in the season. This gentleman, on foot, took six bulls out of less than a square mile area. This is right on the Trophy Lake draw. So I would say that if you are willing to spend the time, if you are willing to go out there, your success ratio can be good.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you. Any other questions? Okay, thank you. The next person will be John -- I couldn't pronounce your last name, John. It's a P. I guess it's -- I don't know -- G or A-m-e-n.

MR. SIMENS: Simens.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right John Fimens -- Simens?

MR. SIMENS: Gentlemen. I've lived here since 1955. And I've -- raised here and went to school and have hunted here and subsisted here. I've -- my family, up until this date -- I live right here in Anchor Point. And my family has followed my tradition. We hunt. We've hunted this year extensively. We did not get a moose. Numerous errant cows. We saw two bulls, which were in the illegal status. And my feeling is, is I don't think we need to bear any more pressure on our moose population here as it is now.

I think fair is fair and I beg you not to put this subsistence thing in. I think that we should continue with what we have as the process we're doing now. We're -- I don't understand why they have sorted a rural system out that compares one community to another and I would like to address that as a question

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to you as the council. Why have they done that? Is there anyone in the council that can answer me that?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph.

MR. SIMENS: Why would you take Ninilchik over Anchor Point?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah, Mr. Lohse will give you an answer.

MR. LOHSE: The only comment I can give on that is that as a subsistence board, we haven't decided which communities are rural and which ones aren't. That came under federal regulations.

MR. SIMENS: Okay. And...

MR. LOHSE: All we could do as a subsistence board -- and if you take a look at what we've tried to do, we were very inclusive. We tried to include as many people as possible. All we could decide is whether the community had customary and traditional We could not decide whether the community was We could only decide whether that rural community had customary and traditional use of the resource. And if you take a look at what we did, other than the Homer rural area, which we have not addressed yet, we basically tried to be as inclusive as we could and see as many people as we could have a customary and traditional use as a council. If you go back and look at our records, you'll see that. The decision as to whether it's rural or not is not ours to make.

MR. SIMENS: Okay. My question, to go beyond that, would be, is -- why, I mean, the difference between Ninilchik, Anchor Point and Homer. Is it because there has been a Native village designated there or...

MR. LOHSE: No. Actually, if you'll take a look at it, you'll find that there is a federal line on the map -- isn't there -- basically, that has divided those off as rural and non-rural areas. I mean, that was the decision that was made before we ever existed.

MR. SIMENS: Okay.

MR. LOHSE: And it's just like -- if I remember right -- the line at Clam Gulch, takes Clam Gulch we didn't draw that line. That line was

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there. And that puts Clam Gulch on one side of the line, it says it's non-rural where Ninilchik's on the other side of the line, it says it is rural.

MR. SIMENS: Okay, and this didn't come public until recently?

MR. LOHSE: No. That's been public for a long time because that came under the federal -- that came -- that was done back when the federal went through the communities deciding what was rural and non-rural back when the communities could -- I don't remember. I wasn't part of that at that time. But at that time I can remember that the state and the federal government worked together, and the communities actually had hearings as to whether they were rural or non-rural. That was, like I said, that was prior to this council's existence. What we were basically given was a list of rural communities to decide whether those rural communities had used them in the past.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Lee, did you want to add something?

MR. BASNAR: Yeah, the state did a lot of work on those rural and non-rural designations throughout Alaska, not just on the Kenai Peninsula. And as Ralph said -- Ralph is exactly correct -- we didn't draw the line but I'd like to go a little bit further in saying, that's not to say that we can't recommend that the line be moved. We have not taken that yet. We haven't addressed it as a council and that's why we're here listening to you the public. And if you see things that you don't like, and obviously you do, then tell us and, you know, I can't promise what the action will be but we'll certainly take a look.

MR. SIMENS: Then my statement is that I greatly oppose the additional hunt, as far as my testimony is concerned. The reason being is the pressure and the population that we have. And myself and my experiences as far as hunting out here that I think that the antler restrictions has worked. And our season as it has been set by our local Fish and Game, I think is the best situation.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Is that the end of your testimony?

MR. SIMENS: That is my -- end of my testimony.

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay. There's a question.

MR. HENRICHS: I'd like to know what you do for a living also?

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MR. SIMENS: I work for the State of Alaska.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you very much, John.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Chairman, can I ask you a question? Is it inappropriate?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I guess. If I can answer, yes. Go ahead. If I can't answer it, we'll have to go on with the testimony.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: From my understanding from what the fellow is saying here then, if this is a geographical issue, where you live is what determines whether you use customary and traditional means to hunt, and not whether you're an individual that has established that. There's a lot of us -- Anchor Point was founded many years ago and it was people who lived right here. It's newcomers that are living out there that you've established as rural preference. So what is it?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, Ralph, you have a comment?

MR. LOHSE: Chairman, I'll try to answer that to the best of my understanding. I'd like corrections from the people that know a little bit more than I do. To a certain extent, you're right. That is one of the perceived unfairnesses of the whole thing, is the fact that you can -- if you live in a designated non-rural community, it doesn't matter what your personal customary and traditional uses were because the only thing that we can address is a rural community. the rural/non-rural status, Lee says that we can go back and make recommendations on it, but that is something that basically was done prior to the councils ever being formed. And that went through all kinds of hearings and public meetings and stuff like that back with the state and the federal government over the Tier II thing, and it was to decide which communities were rural and which communities where non-rural because ANILCA basically says that rural, Native and non-Native, have subsistence preference in the state of Alaska.

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And -- so when a community becomes urban, it's out of the subsistence realm, whether the individual was a subsistence user or not prior to that time. Now again, what this is -- this is -- being a nation that lives under law, this is a law that's come down from the Congress of the United States. There's only one real solution to it, if you don't like it, is get the law changed. I mean, and that means, what you're going to have to do is you're going to have to lobby the Congress of the United States to change or clarify the law because they established the idea that subsistence was for rural communities, not for non-rural communities.

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MR. CHRISTENSEN: And what convoluted reasoning established Ninilchik as rural and not Anchor Point?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't think we have the answer to that.

MR. LOHSE: That wasn't us.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah, okay. We'll move on here. We got -- gee, four more -- five more speakers here. The next person is Erny Beile, I guess it is. Erny?

MR. BEILE: My name's Erny Beile.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Beile, okay.

MR. BEILE: Beile, yes. I'm here in hopes that you people can go back to the powers that be and make recommendations on changes. I've heard some of you indicate this can happen. The thing I'm a bit confused about on this rural/non-rural preference is what, you know, how do they determine or come to the conclusion that -- well, myself and people in my community live up on Bald Mountain area -- are nonrural? It's four miles back a mud road to where we live. And I'm sure if you were to gather up legislators from different states and walk them up to our community and ask them if we lived in an urban area they -- I don't think they'd agree with that. anybody else, you know, from any other part of the country. The other thing I've also noticed over the years is, when you drive from Homer, the Municipality of Homer and go out East End Road or anywhere where the slash marks are, they didn't change the name of the

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mailboxes to urban route boxes. I think they're still rural route boxes. So there isn't a whole lot that you can really call rural where I live. And I'm sure a lot of these areas where the slash marks are it's the same way. But, you know, from what I can tell is, yeah, it's a congressional agenda to do this and, I don't know, can you make, you know, recommendations and changes like this or will they listen to you or how does this work? And I've gone to the North Pacific Fishery Council over arguments there and those guys seem to -- you know, if they side with you, they can make changes.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Are you asking us a question?

MR. BEILE: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I think we can recommend just about anything we want to recommend. It's up to the Federal Subsistence Board, the next step up, that makes the final determination and then it goes to the Secretary of Interior.

MR. BEILE: So this works like...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: So we're just part of the process.

MR. BEILE: I see. This works like talking to the advisory panel on the fishery issues, same way. Well, anyway, I think a lot of people on this Peninsula feel this whole thing's unfair. And like I said, I mean, how in the heck do you ever determine some of these people are rural, I don't know. I did find out the other day, I think it was -- I talked to Rod Kuhn. He told me this took place back in 1990, the actual drawing of these lines and boundaries. Why, I don't think anybody in this area knew it was even happening. Or the -- I should say, the research on it had started You would think, you know, they would, at least, ask the public about it when they started the research. I don't know what else there is to say other than I would -- I would recommend either putting slash marks across that whole peninsula or taking them completely off if you want to be fair. (Applause) That's all I have to say, thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you.

MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, what do you do for a

living?

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MR. BEILE:

MR. HENRICHS: So am I.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you, Erny.

MR. BEILE: Yeah, thank you.

Oh.

I'm a commercial fisherman.

MS. RUSSO: Good evening. Thank you for I'm Nadine Russo and I'm a having us here tonight. 14-year resident of Ninilchik. I'm now the assembly representative for from all the way from the Soldotna city limits down to just north of Anchor Point here. guess I didn't go to speak when you had your hearings in Ninilchik, although you had them right next to my office there at the fair building. But I -- because I didn't think it would happen. I just thought, like a lot of people did, that it just didn't sound right at all and what's right and what the people don't want, we like to think doesn't happen, I quess. So when it did happen, my husband and I thought, what could we do to try to convince you people and the board that this isn't what a great majority of the people wanted.

But first, I said, I have to find out if it is the majority of the people like I think it is. just my friends I'm talking to that are opposed to this or is it many of the people of Ninilchik? So I got together a petition, after I started making some phone calls and found out that it was like I thought it was. I got together -- put together a petition and started going door-to-door. I wasn't selective. I didn't go just to my friends who I thought would sign the petition. I went to Native, non-Native, old timers, new people, people that have been there, like me, just 14 years. Literally door-to-door. And I found -- and I'm trying to be real accurate with this -- probably 85 percent of the people that I've gone to have wanted to sign this petition. Five percent perhaps because they believe in the subsistence issue, and that was across the board, whether it was Native or non-Native, it was that they wanted the special privileges. Five percent because they didn't know of the issue, enough about it to sign the petition. And maybe five percent because they didn't feel comfortable putting their name on a piece of paper, taking a position. They would rather be quiet about it.

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I have copies of the ones that I have Somebody else has about 25 more that collected so far. I don't have copies of, so I'd like to give you this stack of copies here. Some of the comments that were told to me -- it's a real time-consuming thing going door-to-door in an issue like this because people really want to talk about it. Generally people are really angry. Some people -- I've heard some people, not within Ninilchik, say, "People like special privileges." Wrong. The people of Ninilchik, many, many of these -- especially, I think their strongest comment was that they don't want special privileges. They don't think it's fair that we have special privileges. That there's people right in town in Anchor Point, 50 yards south of any border you can draw everywhere who deserve these privileges just as much as we do or none of us deserve them. They feel that their subsistence needs are being met. They're not having a problem. Or if they do have a problem getting the moose, then everybody should have equal the problem or equal the privilege.

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Some of the people were uncomfortable signing this because, "Well, shoot, I got a subsistence And I said, "Well, that's not the issue." It's, you know, whether you believe it or not. A few of them actually told me they got -- they signed up for a permit because they were concerned in a limited entry type of thing. "If I don't sign up for it now, I might lose it on down the road and I don't want to do that. I'm scared for my family. I want to meet my family's needs like I always have. And if that's going to be the only way to do it in the future, I want to be in on the beginning of it so that I'm not turned down later." It's caused tremendous dissension in the community. Unfortunately, it's become a Native/non-Native issue, although that's not what it was intended to be. Natives are clumped like, in so many other situations races are clumped. And that's, I know, not the intent from the federal government or from you people or the board, but it's what's happening. And so, I hope that you will make the recommendation to change this.

Some of the people do feel that Nanwalek, Port Graham, Seldovia, do deserve the rights because they're way off the roads. That was about the only people that some thought should have the privilege but many of them thought not even those should. If I'm -- I'd like to be finished with my comments for there, but I would like to read a letter.

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In my pursuit to find consensus on this, I guess, I contacted the Ninilchik Native Association. I've spoken to Bill Prosser a couple of times and he wanted to share his -- this letter. I told him I would be reading it tonight and that was fine with him. I have copies of the letter for you people here tonight too. And so, if I can read it. And it's dated September 26, '95 to Nadine Russo.

"Dear Nadine, Thank you for your call regarding Ninilchik Native Association, Inc.'s position on the recent special subsistence hunt on federal lands. As you are aware, the community does not distinguish between Ninilchik Native Association and Ninilchik Traditional Council. The result of this hunt and the related ill-will has been very detrimental to Ninilchik Native Association's ability to conduct business in a normal fashion. Ninilchik Native Association's main objective is to be a positive force in the Kenai Peninsula concurrent with the corporate goals of (1) being good stewards of our land, (2) generating earnings for benefits of our shareholders.

"Besides the public relations damage,
Ninilchik Native Association also oppose the special
hunt for an additional reason. Ninilchik Native
Association has adequate land for its shareholders to
hunt during the regular season. These lands are
relatively close to the village in areas traditionally
hunted for moose. All other hunters are excluded from
these areas and the probability for success has been
relatively high among our shareholder hunters. Many
Ninilchik Traditional Council members are also
Ninilchik Native Association shareholders. So there's
no reason why subsistence needs of these people cannot
be satisfied on Ninilchik Native Association lands.

"As I have explained over the phone to you, the bulk of Ninilchik Native Association lands are under active logging. No hunting can safely be allowed in these areas, therefore all hunting by our shareholders or anyone else is forbidden. At this time, Ninilchik Native Association only has a few sections available to it for hunting, therefore the hunting is restricted to our shareholders and their immediate family. As the logging is completed on larger tracts, this policy will be reviewed. And if, after satisfying shareholder's needs, land is available for hunting to the public, Ninilchik Native Association will likely issue permits on a broader scale.

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"Nadine, I hope this letter will clarify Ninilchik Native Association's position on a difficult subject. If I can answer additional questions, please call. Sincerely, William Prosser. President." If you have any questions for me I'd be happy to answer.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I have a question.

MS. RUSSO: Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: What does the petition say?

MS. RUSSO: I'm sorry?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Was it just on the...

MS. RUSSO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...special hunt. Is that all it addressed?

MS. RUSSO: "A petition of the Federal Subsistence Board. We, the residents of Ninilchik, do not believe that a subsistence priority has a place on the road-connected Kenai Peninsula. In the interest of fairness and peaceful co-existence, we hereby request that our community be treated the same as neighboring road-connected Peninsula communities."

If I might add, some of these signatures on here you'll find are Anchor Point. I -- probably a lot of those Anchor Point ones -- they're just -- that's their post office box but they're still within the area. Some of them, perhaps, aren't. There's some Anchorage ones in here, some Homer. This petition has been at the gas station and I'm sure the gas station owners don't want to offend the people who want to sign it who have strong feelings about it. So some of these are not Ninilchik residents, although some of the ones who sign it from outside the area do have places in Ninilchik so they feel that it's appropriate that they can also address it. I don't know on each one of the individual ones. But most of them are Ninilchik.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Gary?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Could I ask two questions?

MS. RUSSO: Uh-huh (affirmative).

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             MR. OSKOLKOFF: The letter from William
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    Prosser...
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             MS. RUSSO: Uh-huh (affirmative).
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             MR. OSKOLKOFF: Is that on letterhead?
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             MS. RUSSO: Yes, it is.
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             MR. OSKOLKOFF:
                             Would you give us the address?
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12
             MS. RUSSO:
                         There's not a -- oh, it's down at
13
                 703 West Tudor, Suite 101, Anchorage.
    the bottom.
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             MR. OSKOLKOFF:
                             Thank you.
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             MS. RUSSO: Uh-huh (affirmative).
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19
                           Yeah, since you brought it up.
             MR. HENRICHS:
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    Ninilchik Native Association, I believe, it's a
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    village corporation created by ANCSA. And the
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   Ninilchik Traditional Council is the tribe in
23
   Ninilchik. I'd like to know how many of the
24
    shareholders in the Ninilchik Native Association live
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    in that area and how many don't. And I'd like to know
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    how many of the -- in the Traditional Council tribe are
    shareholders and how many are not?
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             MS. RUSSO: Maybe Gary can answer that better
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   than me. I don't know. I know Bill did tell me the
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   answer to the first question you asked, how many live
    in Ninilchik, but I didn't write down the figure.
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33
    sorry.
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             MR. OSKOLKOFF: Our -- Mr. Chairman, our
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    executive director is here today and I believe she was
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   going to comment. She might have more precise figures
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   than I would.
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40
             CHAIRMAN EWAN:
                             Are there any other questions?
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             MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, I got one more. And
43
   before I ask it, I don't understand why people are
44
   getting upset when I ask them what they do for a living
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   because it gives us a better idea...
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             MS. RUSSO:
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                         That's fine.
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49
             MR. HENRICHS: ...of what's going on.
                                                    And I'm
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not doing it to...

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49 50 MS. RUSSO: It's -- I think it shows...

MR. HENRICHS: ...irritate people. I just want to know.

MS. RUSSO: I think -- I think answering it shows a diverse -- that we're probably a diverse group here that's testifying. I'm, like I said, the assembly member, the assembly representative on the Kenai Peninsula Borough and I'm also the manager at the Kenai Peninsula Fair as a part-time job.

> CHAIRMAN EWAN: Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Yes, I'm a little uncertain as to the ability of people to hunt on these Native lands in Ninilchik. I'm confused on that since I'm not from the local area. As I understand it right now, no Natives or non-Natives can hunt on this particular land you're talking about?

MS. RUSSO: What Bill explained to me is that they have about a hundred -- I don't think he called them parcels, maybe sections -- that are being actively logged right now.

MR. BASNAR: Right.

MS. RUSSO: They have five that have been -they have finished logging a while back. Those are the five that they've already opened up to their shareholders or stockholders, I'm sorry, I don't know the word. Shareholders. They have -- those five areas they have opened up. And because of the safety, as he said in here, they will open more of those 100 areas to their shareholders as it becomes available. And then he said, perhaps on a permit basis, open to the public after that. They -- they do send -- they do have security on their property because they feel they have acquired this property, it is private land and they want to establish that for their shareholders.

MR. BASNAR: Okay. Is this land moose country? Does it produce moose?

MS. RUSSO: It is an area that is very commonly hunted by the people in our area, yes.

MR. BASNAR: Okay, and having been logged, it certainly should produce more moose sometime down the road. Then and these are Ninilchik Native people

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primarily that can hunt on this land when it's allowed to hunt?

MS. RUSSO: Right now, they opened it up for Ninilchik Native Association shareholders. I know that if there were some people that don't hunt here because some of them live Outside or live elsewhere or unable to hunt and you could apply to hunt by proxy on one of their permits. Applications were accepted on that.

 $\,$ MR. BASNAR: If a shareholder lived in Anchorage...

MS. RUSSO: Uh-huh (affirmative).

MR. BASNAR: ...could he hunt on this land?

MS. RUSSO: I assume so, but I'm not positive.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Yes.

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MS. RUSSO: Thank you.

MR. BASNAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any other questions? All right. Thank you then. The next person is...

UNIDENTIFIED: Can we have them open some windows here? It's so hot in here.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Are all the windows open here? (Laughter) Everybody's starting to sweat pretty hard here. Elaina Spraker is the next person to speak.

MS. SPRAKER: Mr. Chairman, council members. Thank you for coming to the Kenai Peninsula. Elaina Spraker, speaking for the Kenai Peninsula Outdoor Coalition. This group was formed last spring. It represents the Kenai chapters of the Alaskan Bow Hunters Association, Safari Club International, Caribou Hills Cabin Hoppers Association, Kenai Trappers Association, Kenai River Guides Association and the United Cook Inlet Drift Association as well as many individual members and organizations. These organizations represent very diverse interests but they stand united on the issue of subsistence on the Kenai Peninsula. Coalition members don't believe a rural subsistence priority belongs on the Kenai Peninsula, except in the remote villages of Nanwalek and Port

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Graham.

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We firmly believe that Congress never intended for a subsistence priority to apply to the Kenai Peninsula. In 1980, when ANILCA became law, wild resources were already fully allocated to other uses. A subsistence priority on the road-connected Peninsula is not only absurd, it is extremely divisive. In the short time the priority has been in effect, it has caused deep resentment, setting people against one another as nothing has done before. It has affected the well-being of all of us. It's a social tragedy that will only worsen with the passage of time. The solution to the problem isn't to stir up more divisiveness by creating even more haves and have-nots that already exist.

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The solution lies in amending Title 8 of ANILCA as well as state law by adding a definition of rural that is more narrow than the one that is now in The council can't amend ANILCA but it can do three things. It can, number one, advise the Federal Subsistence Board that the present definition of rural does not fit on the Kenai Peninsula and that rules should apply to only Nanwalek and Port Graham. remove all existing customary and traditional use findings for Ninilchik and Seldovia and table consideration of further customary and traditional use proposals for the Kenai Peninsula. At public meetings in June of this year, residents of both rural and nonrural communities, with the exception of Seldovia and Port Graham, strongly stated their opposition to customary and traditional use proposals. Proposing new customary and traditional use findings for the Kenai rural area and Homer rural area will only worsen the existing divisive situation. Three, if you decide to consider additional customary and traditional use findings for anywhere on the Kenai Peninsula, use the most strict approach as suggested by Policy Alternative C in the Kenai Peninsula Customary and Traditional Use Determination Report of January 19th, '94.

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With the issue of a rural subsistence priority being so divisive on the Peninsula and even in Ninilchik, much more substantial evidence should be required to establish customary and traditional use than that was used by the council in its February 1994 meeting. The communities of the Kenai Peninsula are a people of consumptive users. They hunt; they fish, depend on the resource socially and economically. Many Native and non Native residents share the resource with

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friends and family, passing on customs and traditions characterized by the area. The residents of the Kenai Peninsula are one community, one borough. With the exception of Port Graham and Nanwalek, no one community differs in these characteristics.

In closing, I want to make it clear that our group is not opposed to subsistence. We object to how rural is being applied to the Kenai Peninsula. As a coalition of consumptive users, we fully appreciate the value of subsistence and of a subsistence priority as it applies during times of scarce fish and game and in remote parts of Alaska, when and where it was meant to apply.

Thank you for coming to the Kenai Peninsula and listening to how we feel about these issues. And as far as my occupation goes, I run a self-employed business called The Mommy, Inc. My clients are 5, 7, 16, and a 46 year-old.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, thank you, Elaina. Are there any questions? Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Yes, Elaina, you indicated that your group would be in favor of a subsistence preference in times of hardship or -- I forget your exact term. Can you be a little more specific on how you would apply that to the Kenai Peninsula? That's a tough question, I know.

MS. SPRAKER: I think what I -- not I think. Let me respond. By that statement, was meant the coalition doesn't feel that ANILCA, the intent -- the whole intent of what Congress meant ANILCA, how and when it was supposed to apply. It's been left so open to interpretation. From what I understand of ANILCA, it was supposed to apply during scarcity of fish and game along with other criteria. Did I answer it or did I dance around it?

MR. BASNAR: No, you didn't answer it. In terms of scarcity on the Kenai Peninsula, do you have a recommendation -- does your group have a recommendation that this council should take under advisement? I mean, who should get the preference and who should not? Maybe that's the simplest way I can put it.

UNIDENTIFIED: No one. No one. The animals should get the preference. There's your answer.

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1 MS. SPRAKER: I think the best that I can 2 answer it and I think the community is definitely 3 backing me up here is that we want to be treated as 4 equals. 5 6 MR. BASNAR: Okay, thank you. 7 8 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Any other questions? 9 10 MS. SPRAKER: Can I -- I have one -- the 11 coalition has -- wants to submit a proposal. I don't 12 know if it's appropriate at this time to do that. 13 14 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Let me ask our staff here. 15 Taylor, is it proper here or at another time? 16 17 Well, there's no problem in MR. BRELSFORD: 18 submitting it as part of the testimony. 19 20 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. 21 22 Okay. Because you're accepting MS. SPRAKER: 23 proposals, right? During the... 24 25 MR. BRELSFORD: That's right. 26 27 MS. SPRAKER: Okay. 28 29 MR. BRELSFORD: ...through October 27th, it's 30 an open public process... 31 32 MS. SPRAKER: Okay. 33 34 MR. BRELSFORD: ...so of course, it will be 35 submitted. 36 37 MS. SPRAKER: And I have... 38 39 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah, did you want to speak on that proposal in case we have questions and you won't 40 41 be here when we're considering it? 42 43 MS. SPRAKER: I'll be here Friday. Are you 44 going to be -- when are you going to be considering the 45 proposal because I forgot too. I don't know when the 46 -- when you have it on the agenda. And if I'm not, 47 another board of director will be here. But I will be here Friday, for sure. 48 49 50 CHAIRMAN EWAN: It'll be -- I guess. Is it

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Friday?

1 2 MR. BRELSFORD: Is that regarding C&T 3 determination or ... 4 5 MS. SPRAKER: Right. 6 7 MR. BRELSFORD: ...seasons and bag limits? 8 9 MS. SPRAKER: It's C&T determination. 10 11 MR. BRELSFORD: The principal discussion will 12 be tomorrow... 13 14 MS. SPRAKER: Okay. 15 16 ...but there's no problem in MR. BRELSFORD: 17 taking it up now and offering your testimony. 18 19 MS. SPRAKER: Okay. I have a copy for 20 everybody so you don't have to run to a copy machine. 21 22 MR. BRELSFORD: Mr. Chairman? 23 24 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes. 25 26 MR. BRELSFORD: C&T proposals would be part of 27 this block of time tomorrow. Seasons and bag limit 28 proposals are listed as an agenda item on Friday 29 morning at 10:15. It's on the last page of the agenda. 30 CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, so, it will be 31 considered Friday morning. 32 33 MS. SPRAKER: Yeah, I'll be here Friday 34 morning. 35 36 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, we're going to take a 37 short break here. Before that, I would like to make a 38 I know that, gee, I sit up here and I'm quiet 39 while everybody's speaking. Maybe you're wondering 40 what I'm thinking as people speak. I think Ralph over 41 here pretty much explained our position when we got 42 appointed to this council. We didn't have anything to do with the rural/non-rural of any of the communities. 43 44 We didn't draw no lines. We went through the process 45 of determining traditional and customary use of each 46 community and of each specie of those communities that 47 we considered. 48 49 What I think this council did was very 50 accurately described by Mr. Lohse here when he said

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that we were very liberal. We didn't want to leave

anybody. We didn't know the people. I didn't know the Kenai people. I don't know what goes on down here. If Gary, the person from Kenai, and Ben and others that know the Kenai Peninsula recommend something, I tended to go along with it. So that -- that is the, I guess the process that we went through that I guess you don't like in some respect.

 I just wanted to say that it's too bad that subsistence divides people but I'm from a rural area. My ancestors hunted for years and years and years and I don't want to change. I don't want to change my diet. I don't want to change my ways, even though I'm working, doing something different than I used to do. It's just something that's ingrained in your whole system. I would like to eat moose over beef any day.

UNIDENTIFIED: Amen. We all do.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: So I'm looking out for people that may be affected elsewhere. I'm going to cut off everybody just, bang, like that? I think it's got to be a slow process and it's got to be -- it's going to take time and we're doing it now. That's my comment to you. Yes?

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I would like to ask a question because we all understand that the representatives here, the one that is closest to us in representation is also the one that's fighting the hardest to preclude those of us down here. And so, my question is, what is the ability of the council to have a fair and just recommendation to go back to the board that's going to represent what you're hearing here?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Well, we record everything and we read the minutes.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I know you record stuff but you're the guys that are going to sit around somewhere behind closed doors and you're going to sit there and talk back and forth. You guys don't know the area but there's a couple of guys down here that you're going to take recommendations -- you just said you did that. You just said that you listened to the two guys that came from here.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: For your information, our meetings are all public. Very public.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Right. When you go back to

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the board, is that public?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: That's public too, yeah.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Okay. So what's your recommendation going to be. Is it going to be -- are you going to have the ability to have an unbiased opinion on this?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Go ahead, Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Mr. Chairman, if I may respond very briefly and it's not our intent to get into, you know, arguments or opposing points of view here. But I appreciate your comments, but initially when we met, it was a public meeting. We met on fairly short notice. We didn't have the public input that we're getting here tonight. We did the best we could based on input from the people who are closest to the problems. And we work very hard. Now, did we make mistakes? Of course. Everybody makes mistakes. Since I'm not a politician I can admit to making a mistake, okay?

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Not a problem.

MR. BASNAR: But now, we're meeting down here on purpose. We came down here. We had not met down here before and I sure understand and sympathize with you folks who have attended several different meetings and think you've talked to us before. You haven't. The only meeting we had on the Kenai Peninsula was in Soldotna and two people from the public showed up. This was about a year ago -- a year and a half ago. Something like that.

MR. LOHSE: A year ago exactly.

MR. BASNAR: But then, finally, the word got out -- I see your hand in the rear -- the word got out to what was actually happening. We started getting The more input we got, the more we realized we need to come down to find out from the people what's happening. I don't know how anybody else is going to vote on this council, but I know that your input has tremendous impact upon me. And I, again, can't speak for the other members. But that's why we're here. are the people -- part of the bureaucracy -- I suppose we are, we're appointed by a federal agency, so I quess that makes us guilty. And we're the closest to you folks. So if you tell us what you want and we flat totally ignore it, you've got every right to be angry.

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Give us a chance now that we're here. The system is new. We're working hard to grasp all of these new concepts.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I appreciate that, what you're saying and I got one suggestion. Any further meetings you have down here, have them in the winter. In the summer, we're busy.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, with that I'd -- Ralph, your last comment. We want to take a break after that.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: I have a question.

MR. LOHSE: Yeah, I'd like to make a comment on that too. You're not the only ones that are busy. I skipped two fishing periods this week to be here, that my family could use very much, just to listen to you. I mean, we're all -- basically, we're all rural people too. I mean, we're all people who make a living doing the same kind of stuff that you do. We're not -- like he said -- we're not politicians. I mean, we're fishermen; we work at woodworking; we do all kinds of things like that. We're trying to deal with the deck of cards that were given and that's all we can do.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: I have two questions, please. Number one, okay, without using customary, traditional, rural or urban, define customary and traditional so that we can understand it. Number two, if it was the feds, whether the ones that are occupying the state of Alaska or the ones back East, were the ones that defined rural, you, as Alaskan citizens should have questioned it and why did you not question the differences between rural and non-rural?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Go ahead, Ralph.

MR. LOHSE: You should have questioned it. You and your politicians should have questioned it.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: You didn't make a public meeting out of this!

MR. LOHSE: We didn't have anything to do with rural or non-rural. We didn't have a chance to question it. We weren't even in existence when rural and non-rural was defined.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: No, I understand that. What I'm saying is when you formed as a board, why

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didn't you question it then? I'm not saying when they made the rules up because, you know, we didn't know. You didn't know!

MR. LOHSE: You knew as much as we did.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: I say -- I understand that. But you as a board when you were formed, and you were given your mandate or your rules or whatever, why didn't you question it at that time? The difference between rural and non-rural? Why didn't you question it -- question then because you're the ones who have the power to do that! You're able to give these feds and say "Hey, why did you do it this way?"

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, let's -- if you're going to speak, let's sign up and do it the proper way, okay? Not just jump up. Without insults. Ralph, do have a point -- a final comment?

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Let's take a break.

MR. BASNAR: Let's take a break.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, if not...

MR. LOHSE: I won't make the comment.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...we'll have a five-minute break.

(Off record - 8:37 p.m.) (On record - 8:52 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN EWAN: If everybody will sit down, we'll start the meeting back up. Okay, before we start the public testimony again, I want to ask, okay, Robert Willis, you're to make a comment and after that Taylor Brelsford to maybe give a definition of C&T because somebody asked that question. And then also, Taylor, I want you to go over the process for the audience again one more time.

MR. WILLIS: Thank you, Roy. Just for the benefit of those who were not at the July meeting of the board up in Anchorage. In fact, it's apparently not well known is that because of all the testimony at the meetings that were held down here on the Peninsula in June and at the Anchorage meeting, the board has stated its intent to take another look at the rural/non rural designations on the Kenai and has, in fact,

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instructed the staff committee, which serves the board, to do that. And they've made a start on that. They haven't done much yet because of the crush of other business. But that is being reevaluated by the board at this time. And that's all I can tell you about it except that they did heed the input from the public meetings and are taking another look at those designations.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you, Robert. Taylor, whichever you want to take first. The customary and traditional use definition, and then a little bit about the process later this evening and tomorrow morning.

MR. BRELSFORD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the benefit of the question from the public regarding the definitions of rural and non-rural and customary and traditional uses, the federal regulations do establish criteria for both of those terms. In the case of the customary and traditional term, there are eight factors that are established in the regulations. Those are the items that this council and the Federal Subsistence Board has considered at each step. It developed a considerable bit of background information organized in terms of the eight criteria -- the eight factors in those regulations.

In the regulations book -- the federal regs book -- of which there are copies in the back. About -- it's actually on Page 9, there's a paragraph referring to customary and traditional uses that lists three of those criteria. It's a narrative paragraph, not laid out with all eight of them. But generally speaking, the first of them is a long-term consistent use of resources. Others refer to traditional practices in preservation of food, in sharing of resources and in reliance on a wide diversity of species. So the eight specifics, I actually have them here if you'd like to go into any more detail. But I think the key point is that the terms do have criteria, and in that respect, points of information that both the council and the federal board have to consider in reaching those determinations.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Did you want Rod to explain the other question or...

MR. BRELSFORD: Let's see. If Rod is here, I think -- Rod, maybe you could add a word regarding the criteria involved in the rural determinations?

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MR. KUHN: Okay, again, the rural determination is part of the existing regulations that were developed and finalized in 1992. Back in '91 and '92 there were meetings that they held dealing specifically with rural/non-rural. And of course, there wasn't a whole lot of interest like there is now. I mean, it wasn't the same degree, at all, the public's input. But the rural process deals with -- first off, whether communities are integrated economically and socially. So the board first looks at groupings of communities, not just individual communities. They wouldn't look at Anchor Point, for example, as an entity by itself if it grouped with some other community nearby, such as Homer.

And so they group them and then they apply a set of criteria to those and those dealt with the use of fish and wildlife, the development and diversity of the economy, the infrastructure in the community, transportation, educational institutes. Those are the things that were looked at. And then they -- the board, in, I think, in January '91, produced the first listing of rural/non-rural and that hasn't really changed -- hasn't changed since then. That is not cast It can be changed by -- I guess, in concrete. recommendations from this group could influence that. But the board does have the authority to change the rural determinations.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: A couple of questions here. One of the reasons that in 1992 you didn't have any public input from down here or that much interest is because we down here associate the federal government's trying to protect everybody and not just a few special agencies (ph). And as far the -- what grouping here, for example, so let's just bring it down here to Ninilchik versus Anchor Point, what sort of criteria -- now you're talking about economic diversity here. Everybody down here on the Peninsula shops in the Soldotna/Kenai hub. We drive from here up there, which puts Ninilchik closer to the hub of shopping centers than it does Anchor Point. So I'm just wondering what kind of criteria you used on that?

MR. KUHN: What they did is they talked to various community leaders, borough planning people and asked them where the cut-off that they used at that point -- it wasn't a rigid cut-off but they said if greater than 15 percent of the community commute to a larger center like Homer or in Soldotna on a daily basis. Greater than 15 percent on a daily basis.

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. We've got to move along. We got a couple more speakers here. Shirley -is it Schollenberg?

MS. SCHOLLENBERG: Thanks for the opportunity to comment. I may not have much new to offer. My name is Shirley Schollenberg. We commercial fish for a living. We also farm. We make our living from the I have lived in the Ninilchik area for 36 years. land. I attended school there and have been a very active part of the community. My family and I have hunted moose and other game since we moved here in 1959. We've always valued the privilege of being able to fill the freezer and feed our families from the game around the area.

I'm adamantly opposed to the subsistence priority for the Ninilchik area or any area that is on the Kenai Peninsula road system. We have neighbors about a mile from where we live, since we live on the south boundary of the rural designated area for They've been here a lot longer than we Ninilchik. They have larger families than we have. unfortunately due to where they live, they can't hunt. It seems to me that those of us that do live in the area that can hunt during the subsistence designated They have families time pits us against our neighbors. to feed, just like we do. The game belongs to all of us equally. We all have the same opportunity to work, earn money, and go to the supermarket to buy our meat. It isn't anymore of a hardship for someone in Ninilchik to go to a grocery store than it is for someone from Anchor Point.

This cause seems to be driven by a very small minority of people from Ninilchik that are trying to speak for us all. I've been concerned about this issue and have spent a lot of time talking to my neighbors and have yet to find someone that thinks the subsistence idea is necessary or needed. Thank you. Are there any questions?

> CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph.

MR. LOHSE: Can I ask Shirley a question? Shirley, the question that I've got, I voted for subsistence in Unit 13 because I really do believe that rural local people should have first access to the game in their area. What I get from the Kenai is I get --I've heard it should either be all rural or should all

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be non-rural and that a lot of people are opposed to having a subsistence priority. But now, how does the Kenai feel about having a subsistence priority over Anchorage, for example? In other words, do the rural residents or the residents of the Kenai Peninsula feel that Anchorage should have as much access to their game on the Kenai Peninsula as people from the Kenai I mean, would you -- when you say that Peninsula? there should be no priority, does that include people from other places too?

MS. SCHOLLENBERG: I believe it does. believe that all Alaskans, just like I stated in my notes here, the game belongs to all of us equally.

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UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

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UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

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(Applause)

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MS. SCHOLLENBERG: Any more questions?

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: I have a question. Even if it really, I don't know, harms an individual, you know, mentally. A person that grew up like I grew up in a subsistence lifestyle. That person is just tossed aside, right? Under your proposal?

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MS. SCHOLLENBERG: I'll just share a little bit of something that, kind of, hit home with me. It was during the oil spill. And we live on the bluff and get quite a bit of our fish from right below where we live. And all of a sudden, it was recommended that we couldn't clam dig. Well, I wasn't going to starve to death. But that really brought home to me the fact that, what if I couldn't moose hunt? Or what if I couldn't go out and pick some dungy crab pots or So I really -- I really think that the game whatever? and the fish that Alaska has to offer is important to Alaskans. And if it requires all of us cutting back a little bit so we can all share it, then that's what's necessary.

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you. Any questions? Ralph, did you...

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MR. LOHSE: No.

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, thank you, Shirley.

51 person is Jack Arnold. Is it Arnold?

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1 2 Yeah, I just wanted to say that I MR. ARNOLD: 3 really don't believe in the subsistence at all. How do 4 I say it. I live in Nuka Bay -- Nuka Passage which 5 is... 6 7 MR. BASNAR: Where's that? 8 9 MR. ARNOLD: Yeah, that's what I'm trying to 10 get to. You go to English Bay. Port Graham, is one-11 third of the distance by boat to where I live. It's 12 all the way around the point. Right. 13 14 MR. CHRISTENSEN: That would be classified as 15 rural. 16 17 MR. ARNOLD: And I would be classified as 18 I mean, how do you define it to where, you rural. 19 know, living that far away and I'm still rural? Don't the game, the fish, the moose, everything belong to all 20 21 of the people? I would hate to have -- and it happens 22 that if we, the people, own all the game, we own the fish, we own the moose, why is anybody more entitled to 23 24 anything more than another person? I choose to live in 25 Nuka Passage. People in Port Graham choose to live in 26 Port Graham. People in Nanwalek or English Bay choose 27 to live there. Why do they have any preference over 28 any other Alaskans? I've been here about, oh, 30 29 years. I was a heavy equipment operator by trade. 30 I've been all over the state. I got injured, so I 31 can't work at that trade anymore. And so now I've 32 become a taxidermist and I do my taxidermy work here --33 and -- halfway between here and Homer. So, try to tell 34 me why I'm a rural over there? 35 36 I don't think anybody can --CHAIRMAN EWAN: 37 we already spoke about that. 38 39 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 40 41 CHAIRMAN EWAN: It was determined before we... 42 43 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 44 45 CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...you know, before we even 46 came into existence. 47 48 MR. ARNOLD: Well, can it be changed? 49 now... 50

Could you tell me

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CHAIRMAN EWAN:

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where you're talking about? Where you're living? Or show me.

MR. BRELSFORD: He could point at -- or actually that map might be a little bit better. It's not marked up.

MR. ARNOLD: Right in here (indicating).

MR. BRELSFORD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay.

MR. ARNOLD: It's...

MR. BASNAR: You live out there on purpose?

MR. LOHSE: Around the corner.

MR. ARNOLD: I live there on purpose.

MR. LOHSE: Almost over into Resurrection Bay.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. BASNAR: Okay.

MR. ARNOLD: But if we, the people, own the game, and then your federal comes in and says certain people have more -- I do believe that we pay game biologists to study our state, our moose -- we have biologists that study it. Don't they know? Can't we just leave it up to them and if they say there should be cows killed, then we should kill a cow. If they say there is no hunting, shouldn't it be that way. We don't really need somebody else coming in and telling -- a lot of politics going into our fish and game is what I'm trying to say. I guess that's all I got to say.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Thank you very much, if there are no questions. We have quite a list yet here so we'll just go right along. Gary Porter, if you're here? Gary? I think he told me he was going to leave so we'll skip on down to Gail Presley. Gail? And then following Gail, we'll have Shareen Book?

MS. BOCK: Bock.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Book. Yeah.

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MS. PRESLEY: Hello. My name's Gail Presley. You'll have to pardon me, I have a cold. I'd like to thank you for coming down and listening to us. consider myself a native Alaskan. I was born and raised in Homer. And then after marrying my husband Danny, moved to Ninilchik where we own a gas station along with my brother-in-law Keith and Tess Presley. We subsist on moose and we've had a moose in the freezer for the past 18 years that my husband and I have lived together as man and wife. Before that, my father brought in the moose for us. I cannot remember but one year that we actually bought half a beef and put it in our freezer. I don't consider myself any different than anybody else because of my chosen way of supplying meat for me.

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50 51 My brother -- my two brothers in Homer -- one of them is a hunter and has done this for his family. But this year I was approached by him and he says, "Well, now you're better than I am. You're a chosen one. You're one of the chosen few." And that hurt because I was brought up not to be prejudiced, that none of us are different than the other. And yet, because of this subsistence law that came into effect this year, it has divided not only my brother and I but I told him "There's no way. I'm going to fight it. I feel it's wrong."

It's divided the community. I work at the gas station. I have people come in there and they are hot. They're livid. They're saying, "Why? Why does somebody get a privilege over another person?" And in Alaska, we were brought up not to be prejudiced. It's not until this past 10 or 15 years that you see that happening.

I feel that we are going to put too much pressure on the moose population. The Fish and Game has done a great job at managing it. I know my brother-in-law, Keith, talked about when the spike/fork and horn or 50-inch better came into effect, that really helped the moose population. It was on a decline. We hunt 15 -- I believe it's called 15C out on the moose range. We've hunted there ever since my husband and I have been together, 18 years, and him before that. And we've watched the moose population decline and increase. And we feel that the federal government at this time, doing the recommendations, has really helped the moose population.

Like my brother in law said, you have to hunt

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hard. It's not just get in your truck and go down the highway and hope you're going to see one. You got to get out there and beat those bushes 15 hours a day. It's not easy. But we've had moose in our freezer every year because we choose to put our money into horses to go out there to do it. It costs us a heck of a lot more for that moose than it would to go into the store, let me tell you.

Another thing is this rural versus non-rural. I just feel that that's wrong. You know, if somebody from Anchorage takes the initiative to get a horse and come on down and get out there 15 miles on to the moose range, he has just as much right as I do living in Ninilchik. I may not like it, but he has the right over and above somebody that's just moved into the area. You know, you're talking about going and classifying Homer as rural. I have a problem and I'm trying not to be prejudiced, but I see the Russians getting preference there over other people that have lived here all their lives. It's wrong. I think you need to make one recommendation for everybody, not rural; not non-rural.

Another thing that worries me is that you're talking about, well, have English Bay and Nanwalek part of the rural classification. Where are they going to hunt moose if they are classified as rural? Now, we were told that the only place you could do that was on federal land. So that means that the 15C or, you know—are they going to fly over in their airplane and then rent a car and go back in there onto where we're going to be hunting and put more pressure on that area? So, what are the recommendations there? I'd like to have that answered, if I could.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Does anybody want to answer this?

UNIDENTIFIED: We don't have an answer.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yes.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: We're here to formulate recommendations, if I could just clarify that for everyone. We haven't got to that portion because we're listening to the people's comment before we make up our minds on those kind of things. And I think that's as it should be. And therefore, I think it would be difficult for

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us to answer that at this point. But it will be answered, no doubt, by the end of the next additional two days.

MS. PRESLEY: Okay, this is what worries me. When people start saying, "Well, yeah, let's let them be rural", where is the pressure going to go for them? If they have to hunt 15 days prior to the normal regulation time, they're going to go on federal land. The only place that I see it on the map at access is going to be on this side. And it's going to be putting lots more pressure right where they don't need to be. The moose out there are starting to come up again. We're seeing some good mulligans and healthy herds. You know, there's a lot more cows to be seen. But thank you anyway.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't know, I probably have the same question as you do.

MR. BASNAR: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: You said they shouldn't have any preference but you just said earlier that Anchorage people should have just as much right...

MR. BASNAR: Same question.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...to hunt whether...

MS. PRESLEY: And they -- that's right. they have the same amount of time as everybody else. If you're giving Nanwalek and English Bay 15 days ahead of time, that's wrong. If you give people from Anchorage 15 days ahead of time, it's wrong. everybody should have the same amount of time to hunt and harvest the moose and I think it should be in conjunction with worrying about the moose population. And like we said, maybe we're all not going to get a moose every time now. Maybe we have to ease off on the pressure and say 5 days moose hunt. You know, we've got to think about the moose out there and not just the privilege of hunting. It's got to be managed and I think it's been doing really well. But when we start giving extended periods of time and special permits for people, I think that's wrong. I don't think you're doing the moose the justice. Thank you. questions?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Lee.

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MR. BASNAR: Yeah, I had the same question Roy 2 did but I also have another question. 3 4 MS. PRESLEY: Uh-huh (affirmative). 5 6 MR. BASNAR: On this horse business. 7 kind of foreign to me because I've never hunted on Since you have horses, you probably know most 8 of the people in the area that do have horses. 10 11 MS. PRESLEY: Yes. 12 13 MR. BASNAR: ...that a correct surmise? Okay. 14 How great an impact does the horse hunt have on the 15 area you hunt in? Without horses, would it be possible 16 to hunt there at all? 17 18 MS. PRESLEY: Like my brother-in-law said, 19 yes, there is one man that comes out. Zimmerman from 20 Seward. 21 22 MR. BASNAR: Right. 23 24 MS. PRESLEY: He travels over and gets on his 25 four-wheelers and hunts that area heavily. And they 26 pack the meat out on their backs until the time that 27 the season is over and then they can transport their But, you know, there is people 28 meat out Oilwell Road. that will do it. Now, there are people that are 29 30 getting to be more of horse hunters. I mean, I'm 31 seeing the population going up a little bit there. 32 They're realizing that that's what they're going to 33 have to do to get out there where the moose are really 34 at. 35 36 Okay, well that -- you've just MR. BASNAR: 37 about answered my question. 38 39 MS. PRESLEY: Yeah. Yeah. 40 41 MR. BASNAR: Isn't it going to increase the amount of horsemen out there? 42 43 44 MS. PRESLEY: It possibly could but it takes a 45 pretty strong person with a lot of fortitude to want to 46 do it. It's not an easy thing. 47 48 MR. BASNAR: Would you object at some point in 49 the future, due to increased pressure on the moose

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population, to the prohibition of horses?

object to that?

1 2 MS. PRESLEY: To be able to get out to that 3 area? 4 5 Uh-huh (affirmative). MR. BASNAR: 6 7 MS. PRESLEY: You mean, for transportation? 8 9 MR. BASNAR: Uh-huh (affirmative). 10 11 So it's a walk-in situation MS. PRESLEY: 12 only? 13 14 MR. BASNAR: Uh-huh (affirmative). 15 16 MS. PRESLEY: Well, sure I'd object because 17 it'd make it really hard on me. But if that's what it 18 takes, if that's the amount of pressure that's going to 19 increase the herd, then I guess that's going to have to 20 be fair for everybody. 21 22 MR. BASNAR: Thank you. 23 24 Thank you very much. CHAIRMAN EWAN: 25 there's no other questions, we'll go down to the next 26 Shareen? person. 27 28 MS. BOCK: Do I have to hold this? 29 30 CHAIRMAN EWAN: I think we can hear you. 31 MS. BOCK: Okay. I'm Shareen Bock and I'm a 32 33 resident of Ninilchik for 25 years. I'm a member of the Ninilchik Traditional Council. I'm an American 35 Indian. I'm not a native Alaskan but I am an American 36 Indian. I have lived in Ninilchik for 25 years. 37 I have hunted, myself, since 1987, since my 38 husband has not always been able to do it. And this 39 spike/fork 50-inch rule came into effect in 1987. 40 Actually, I've hunted in 1986. We both got moose that 41 year, my husband and myself. In 1987 we did not get a 42 moose. And that was the first year the spike/fork 50-43 inch rule came into effect. And we were very upset 44 about that but we learned to live with the restrictions that were put on us by the spike/fork 50-inch rule and 45 46 all the restrictions that the State of Alaska has put 47 on us. And they are working and there's avenues out 48 there that if people want to get out and hunt and 49 supply meat for their family and the moose meat and 50 whatnot for their family, that the Fish and Game has

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allowed that to happen for all of us. You know,

there's proxy hunts out there for people who are unable to hunt. And I have -- one year, I proxy hunted for someone, my father-in-law who was ill. And I got a moose for him and I also got a moose for myself, our family.

And I really disagree with all this -- the subsistence issue because it has divided our community up very much so. Natives against other people. I work in Homer; I'm a credit and collections officer in Homer. And people in Homer are very much against what's going on and, you know, we have to live with that and all this diversity that has gone on and it's just not fair. We're all Americans; we're all supposed to created equal. Then let us all be equal. Anchorage people, it doesn't matter. We're all Alaskans. We need to have that -- be able to feed our families like we have.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Shareen? Is that correct?

MS. BOCK: Uh-huh (affirmative).

MR. BASNAR: You're a member of the Ninilchik Traditional Council?

MS. BOCK: Uh-huh (affirmative). Yes.

MR. BASNAR: And you can hunt on this Native land that they're logging on?

MS. BOCK: No, I can't. I'm not a Ninilchik shareholder.

MR. BASNAR: I guess I'm confused. Okay.

MS. BOCK: I'm a Ninilchik Traditional Council member but I am not a Ninilchik Native Association member/shareholder. It's two separate organizations. And I'm not allowed to hunt on Native land, I found that out this year, so...

MR. BASNAR: But as a member of the Tribal Council, you still benefit from this 10-day additional moose season?

MS. BOCK: Yes, and I chose not to do that -to get a subsistence permit this year because the first
10 days of the season in August that first 10 days,

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it's too warm to hunt moose. If you do get moose, there's going to be a lot -- I mean, I didn't even hunt it. And I know several people who did, and -- with none of them getting moose. It's too warm. The moose -- if you get a moose, you're going to have to take care of it right away or you're going to have wasted meat.

MR. BASNAR: Did you apply for a permit...

MS. BOCK: No.

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MR. BASNAR: ...down at the Skilak Loop?

MS. BOCK: No.

MR. BASNAR: Why not?

MS. BOCK: I don't think I would have been allowed one, but no.

MR. BASNAR: If you would have been allowed one, would you have applied for one?

MS. BOCK: No. I think I would have just hunted the regular sport season.

MR. BASNAR: Thank you.

MS. BOCK: Uh-huh (affirmative).

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, thank you. The next person is Lee Marvin -- Martin.

MS. MARTIN: Good evening. My name is Lee I live in Soldotna. I wasn't really planning Martin. on speaking tonight. This is the fifth or sixth meeting about this subject that I've attended so far. And since I've been attending these meetings, most all of the testimony that I've heard, except for three people, has been against subsistence being implemented the way it's being done here on the Kenai Peninsula. My understanding is that it's being implemented because the federal government has a regulation in ANILCA or ANILCA, itself, requires it and so we're doing it, even though none of us want it. In the last four or five meetings, it seems to me, the pleas of everybody who lives here on the Kenai Peninsula has fallen on deaf We don't want this. We just don't. And I don't understand how a federal or a state process or any kind of bureaucracy can force us to do this when it's pretty

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clear that it's simply not wanted.

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I've heard politicians say personally to me that they have to have a consensus. And I thought, well then, you must not have been attending the same meetings that I've been attending because I've heard a consensus. Honest to God, there has been three people that I have heard testify at the meetings that I attended that were for this type of subsistence implementation.

This is probably the last meeting on this that I'm going to attend unless I see some kind of -something different come out of this one because it seems a waste of time for us. And the last thing I wanted to say before I leave here tonight is, I grew up in international communities and I came to Alaska as a One of the things I liked about Alaska is young woman. we're not free of bigotry in this state, but it's not as blatant as what I've seen in most of the world. And what bothers me about the subsistence more than anything else -- I am a hunter and it'll probably affect me somewhere down the road. But what bothers me the most is that I'm seeing government-regulated bigotry occurring in my community and it's something I (Applause) And I don't want to see absolutely hate. So I'm begging this advisory council, it happen. because the federal board didn't seem to listen to us. And Lee, you mentioned that you're closest to us in the bureaucracy. So it seems to me that this is our last shot at asking you guys, please, just stop this whole thing. Just tell the federal government we've got what we want. We're satisfied with what we have

(Applause)

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ HENRICHS: One more question, what do you do for a living?

MS. MARTIN: I'm a furrier.

and we don't give a damn what ANILCA says.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, thank you. We'll go on down the list. The next person is Charles Daniel.

MR. DANIEL: Mr. Chairman, board. I'm very thankful to be here -- that you allowed us to be here tonight. I came here with no intentions to speak but after sitting here for a while, I decided that I would. I haven't been a resident of Alaska that long. Just since 1989. I've hunted mainly here on the Kenai

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Peninsula. I represent 16 people in my family that moved here with me in 1989. We have hunted moose primarily on the moose range out here in Area 15, 15C, 15A, on -- mainly off the Marathon Road and also off Strawberry Road and other places out here. We walk. We do not ride horses. We walk.

My family, out of five hunters that are eligible to hunt in my family, killed three moose this year. All over in the Three Brow Tine* area. There was one at 35, one at 40 and one at 45. And myself did not shoot, but had the opportunity the last day to kill a moose that was approximately 50 to 60 inches. Now I hunted approximately 10 days out of the season. My sons have hunted the whole season. One of them is unemployed. The other one works nights at K-Mart, scrubbing floors. I think if anyone is entitled to hunt, would be somebody that makes less than \$10.00 an hour and has no subsistency whatsoever from any organization.

I've come to realize to the point tonight, is that from all the consensus at all the meetings that I've been to, except the first meeting that you folks held. I believe that was up at Cooper's Landing a year and a half ago until we met, I've been to every meeting that has been held since then. I've come to the consensus is that there is one family on this Peninsula that is in favor of subsistence hunting in this area. I know none of these people in this family. I have no prejudices against any of these people. But I cannot understand why that one family can control everything that happens on this Kenai Peninsula. I do not think it's right. We all have the same access to all the facilities here.

I am a welder by trade. I work for commercial fishermen. I work for anybody that comes along. self-employed. I am a seasonal worker. I work approximately 90 days out of the year here. Now that's not very many -- much time to make enough money to live 12 months out of the year. I know a lot of people on this Peninsula that get subsistence from the federal government and other places that make a whole lot more money than I do. And if you don't believe me, just take the reports that come off of the television at night. I had a friend of mine that was up in the Wrangell Mountains hunting here not long ago that said he was introduced to some people from the federal government. They were talking about subsistence in the state of Alaska. They said that in the rural villages

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they believed that they needed it. Even though they spent approximately \$89,000.00 per person in those villages to sustain those people out there, they still needed it.

 I agree with these people. I agree that there are some people in the state of Alaska that do need subsistence. But I do not believe that they should have priority over anyone else. I believe that these people live in these areas; they have first opportunity to hunt these areas. Everybody else has to fly in or go in some other way.

I live here on the Kenai Peninsula. I'm not asking for any special privileges. Although I do live in a borough, I did apply for a subsistence permit so that I could be denied in writing. I was denied in I received my letter in writing from the writing. federal government, from our federal lands -- federal office here in Kenai telling me why I was not. Because of my zip code, I was denied. Now why is this right for me, that I live outside of a township. I live outside of any place else, although I work constantly throughout the whole Peninsula. But I am not connected to any town, basically, other than my zip code, where I get my mail at. Why would one town that is a town be entitled to subsistence when no one else does? Can you answer me that question, please sir?

I believe that if you have the initiative and want to hunt and are a true hunter, you will get out and hunt. Our closest moose this year was brought in from a mile and a half out, on our backs. The furthest one was seven miles. Now you tell me if that isn't dear moose meat? That's dear to the heart, by the time I get it out. And that's all I have to say and I appreciate the opportunity to be here tonight. If there's any questions you'd like to ask me, I'm open for them. Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: A comment more than a question. Do you know that usually people like in this community, maybe, and Anchorage and Fairbanks, have a lot more means to get to the game than the rural area people? They have airplane and in my area, in the Glenallen area, they have machines to get out there that a lot of local people don't have. But they have a very distinct advantage over us out there. We don't have these big machines. We can't afford airplanes.

MR. DANIEL: No, sir. I don't have them

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either. I don't have an airplane. I don't have a boat. I have a welding truck that I make my living with and I put all my money into that so I can continue to work for 90 days out of the year.

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: And a lot of our people don't even have jobs out there.

MR. DANIEL: I understand that, sir. I...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: When you're talking about one community, think about the whole Alaska too. There should be no preference -- I think there should be preference myself. The rural -- real rural communities, myself.

Well, sir, in rural areas out in MR. DANIEL: there, don't those people have first priority anyway because they live in those areas? They have the closest means to get to that game. I mean, most of those seasons out there run long enough that they can use snow mobiles, four wheelers and that. We don't use that here on the Peninsula. We're not allowed to use In fact, this last week I was stopped -- the Saturday before the end of the season -- with a moose on my back by a forest service man that wanted to check it. And I told him to go to the gate where his vehicle should be parked, where my vehicle was parked, and I would walk out to there and he could check my moose out there, okay. It was my son. That man waited an hour and a half for us to pack that meat out. And then I asked him, that sign out there said, no vehicles beyond this point -- what was his reason for being in there with a vehicle? He stated he was in there on federal government business. That man was shooting spruce hens, because we heard him. Okay? But that's another I'm saying is, my law says that I could not drive beyond that point. I don't believe anybody, whether he's Native, African American or who he is, should be able to drive past that point if I can't do it. Okay?

But I'm saying in the rural areas of this -Alaska, there is no restrictions on those people out
there to ride three wheelers, four wheelers, snow
mobiles, boats, airplanes or anything else to get their
game out there. And besides, I'm mainly talking about
the Kenai Peninsula. We're all connected. We all live
right here. We all have automobiles to drive to where
we want -- we need to get our meat at. We hunt because
we're hunters. We hunt because we enjoy the sport or

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the opportunity to be able to gather the meat.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah.

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MR. DANIEL: For no other reason.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I think my only -- the reason I commented was that everybody's making comments, kind of, generally that there should be no preference. There should be none of that. I'm just making a comment that I believe there should be a preference for real rural communities, yes.

MR. DANIEL: I believe, sir, that the reason why that the comment keeps being brought up is because it's the Kenai Peninsula that's being represented here right now. Okay? I mean, if I lived out at -- I don't know half the names of these towns and I can't pronounce half of them. But let's say I lived in Nome. If I was hungry, I'll tell you what, I'd shoot a moose and it didn't make any difference who was going to tell me what I could or couldn't do. Okay? Or a caribou. But I'm going to be hungry before I do it and I'm going to take all the meat home and I'm going to use all the I'm not going to feed it to my dogs or anybody meat. The meat goes to feed my family. If I have to, I'll eat my dogs. That's all I have to say, sir. there's any other questions?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay.

MR. DANIEL: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: The next person is Renee Martin.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: Hi. My name's Renee Martin. First of all, I want to apologize for my behavior prior to the break. I get pretty fired up over this issue and sometimes I just get out of hand, so please accept my apologies. First of all, I want you to know I don't hunt. And I don't eat wild beef -or wild game rather. I eat boughten (sic) beef except in the hard part of winter when I don't make any money and I have two little boys I have to feed. Therefore during hunting season when my family gets a moose, I help pack it out. And when I can't afford to buy beef, I go to my sister or I go to my brother-in-law or I go to my other sister and I get a moose roast and some steaks and some moose burger because I was the one who helped package that meat because that's what it's all

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about. It's to feed my family. My entire extended family. And that includes people I've taken in as family even though they're just friends and they're not related to me by blood.

 Subsistence on the Kenai is ridiculous. It's absurd. And for your information, I am a furrier and a skin sewer and an entrepreneur. I personally believe that you guys could go back to the feds and you can tell them we don't need this on the Kenai Peninsula. The federal board didn't listen to us in July. And they didn't answer our questions properly. And I appreciate you answering my questions and giving me a place where I can look to find the answers myself. Because it didn't happen this summer. And I do believe it is up to you to question the definitions of rural and non-rural. As far as I'm concerned, you're supposed to be representing the citizens of the state of Alaska and the Kenai Peninsula.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: There's one difference. We're supposed to be concerned about subsistence, not about sports hunters and...

MS. RENEE MARTIN: I understand that. I understand that. But who are you working for?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: Do you understand what I'm saying? Are you working for the citizens of the state of Alaska or are you...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Subsistence people.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: I understand that. And they are citizens of the state of Alaska.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Right.

MS. RENEE MARTIN: We are all citizens of the state of Alaska. I have chosen this as my home. I, too, was raised internationally. And I've seen racism and bigotry that you would not believe. And I've endured it myself. And I think it's your responsibility to go back to the federal board and you need to get the definitions of rural and non-rural and tell them that it's not -- it's not right. It's not correct and they need to change it. You also need to say we don't need subsistence and we don't need ANILCA. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you. All right. Next person is Roger Ager -- Agger (ph) or Ager.

MR. AGER: Hi. My name is Roger Ager and I'm -- at this point in time according to Uncle Sam, I'm urban. But he's fickle, you know, lately so I don't know what I'll be next week or next year. I'd like to, for the record, say that I'm against subsistence on the Kenai. There's no need for it here. And, well, that's all I have to say, just that there's no place for it on the Kenai. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Thank you.

MR. HENRICHS: Yeah, what do you do for a living?

MR. AGER: Anything I can to survive. Right now I'm a taxidermist. I'll tell you one thing that I've been all my life though and that's a hunter. A predator. So...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Thank you.

MR. AGER: Ever since I was tall enough to reach the window sill I was catching flies off of it and eating them. And now I graduated to moose.

(Laughter)

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, the next person is Randy Franklin.

MR. FRANKLIN: I can't say much that Hi. hasn't been said. I'd just like to -- you know, all I've heard is a resounding no. No rural preference. And I realize that, you know, you guys are getting blasted for that and, you know, you claim it's not your fault but, you know, I sit on the Homer Advisory Committee and I'm on the board of directors of Alaska Bow Hunters Association and I belong to a lot of other organizations. And just doing that, we represent the, -- you know, the people who supposedly don't -- decide they don't want to be involved in the process or They trust us to represent them properly. whatever. And I'm kind of confused because I don't see how endeavoring to set policy or regulation by following the mandate of the feds, Title 8 of ANILCA. see how you can -- those two kapeesh (ph). They don't. It goes against the Alaska Constitution and the

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statehood compact. That's why we all live here. That's why I live here. Because -- and I don't see how you can sit here and try to set policy and come up with this by following that mandate from the federal government. I just don't see how you can do it. You know, you show me a case where someone -- you know, if something's not broke, don't fix it. You know, show me a case where someone who needs subsistence is not getting it because they do not have enough opportunity, you know. In that case I'll back that person 100 percent. And I think anybody in here would. But that's the thing, you know. If there's a problem, let's fix it. If there's not, let's not.

And to spend all this time and money and listen to everybody talking about their moose hunts and their horses and everything else, that's great. But what's it have to do with the real issue? You guys, you know, obviously can't address the fact that, you know, we're under this -- under Title 8 of ANILCA. And, you know, that needs to be changed. And everyone needs to support the groups like Kenai Peninsula Outdoor Coalition and Alaska Outdoor Council who are fighting it to do something about it. But I would just like to ask you folks if you feel like you're truly representing the people in your area by going ahead and trying to set policy according to what the feds mandate. I just -- I can't see it.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I can truthfully say I believe I'm representing my area to the best of my ability.

MR. FRANKLIN: So, yourself, you have a definition in your own mind of what a subsistence user is?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Well, it's defined in ANILCA. They just gave you the definition, yeah. I can't change that. It's a law. Fred.

MR. JOHN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'd just like to say that I heard from a lot of people from Kenai that said they're against subsistence on the Kenai, you know. And I sit there -- I'm from Mentasta Village, which is a Native village and to us, subsistence is a way of life. It's our way. It's the hunting, the fishing, it's just -- the skin. But it goes back into our way of life, how we live; how we relate to each other. And to me, subsistence is a life that us Native -- I grew up -- I grew up a Native but I learned the white man way. I learned everything the

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white man -- I could live in a white man way. But I really love the way of my people better. I love their sharing and the village life. And I love all that.

We -- the village I'm from -- we're not beggars. We got a little government of our own that I think outdo any little city here on the Kenai Peninsula. We've got an executive director that works, but they love the Native way of life. And when I hear, you know, subsistence -- Kenai is against subsistence, it just tells me right down here that it's against a Native way of life.

And I'm from Mentasta and I was chosen because I wrote why -- why -- by the Secretary of the Interior to be a representative for my area. I chose that I live the subsistence way of life. I do a lot of Sometimes I never catch nothing, you know, hunting. but I live that life and I love it. And I don't want to lose it. And to me -- to me, those people, the Native people that live in the Kenai Peninsula, that live in both worlds, and they chose to live their way of life. I support them 100 percent. I would support them 100 percent. That's what ANILCA was for. original intent of ANILCA was to protect the Native way of life. It's for Native traditional and customary, non-Native traditional and social. It didn't say that non-Native -- it says the Native way, traditional and customary. And I'd just like to make that comment because I hear, again, a lot about that on, "I'm against subsistence"...

MR. FRANKLIN: Well, I re-...

MR. JOHN: ...and I'm trying to be fair as far as I know. I'm trying to listen and I...

MR. FRANKLIN: I respect you and I, you know, -- and that right there is an example of what it's doing. You know, I don't -- I wouldn't want you to perceive that I'm saying that I don't -- I'm against subsistence lifestyle or subsistence preference, if there needs to be a preference in areas that need it. And I'm not -- I would never put down, you know, your way of life or anything. I feel -- and I would never compare my life to yours either and the people that are out in the villages. But I feel like I have that tradition in me too. You know, my family, as far back as I can remember, hunt. I build bows; I build arrows. I harvest the game with the bows and the arrows that I've built. That's the way I choose to do it. It's

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not a matter of getting a big rack. It's a matter of meat and it's the way I take the meat. And it's real important to me. And to divide you and I because of where we live or because of the color of our skin is wrong.

 If, you know, sure, I have a choice. Most people in this world have a choice. But for the federal government to say, according to what your zip code is, is whether or not you get the special treatment is wrong because it's dividing you and I. I do not -- I hope you aren't getting the impression that we're saying we're against subsistence lifestyle or subsistence because I'm not personally. And I don't think most of these people are. They're just trying to explain their frustration with the system and the way it's trying to impose, you know, impose it on us.

MS. MARTIN: Federal subsistence is not the same as a subsistence lifestyle lived by the Natives. And I think that's what we're objecting to. Is not the Native subsistence lifestyle but the government use of the word.

MR. HENRICHS: Do you do something for a living?

MR. FRANKLIN: Yes.

MR. HENRICHS: What is it?

MR. FRANKLIN: I build bows.

MR. HENRICHS: Oh, good.

MR. FRANKLIN: And I do whatever else I can. I actually try to do as little as possible but -- I want to be honest with you but I hunt and fish.

MR. HENRICHS: Good.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. You're the last person. Anybody got questions here? Lee.

MR. BASNAR: Just one quick one. You mentioned two organizations that you belong to, the Bow Hunters Association and the Homer Advisory Committee, of which you're a member. Were your comments your personal ones or were you representing either or both?

MR. FRANKLIN: I would make those as just my

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personal. I haven't put anything together. You know, I'm the legislative vice-president for Alaska Bow Hunters Association. And I wouldn't really make comment to this board because it's not pertinent to what you're doing here, you know, so. I mean, what I want to tell you is that I'm against, you know, subsistence use in the Homer area -- in the Homer rural -- what they've defined as rural area. I'm just -- because I don't feel that there's anyone, you know, that I know of that, you know, that needs it. But...

MR. BASNAR: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Okay, thank you very much. All right. The next item, maybe we've had it already...

MR. MARSHALL: Roy? I think you got one more if you'll allow it.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right.

MR. MARSHALL: We got one more.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Maybe I should ask if there's anybody else first. Come on up. State your name and I'd like -- you know, I should have asked people to tell us where you're from. I guess all the people that testified are from -- generally from this area here.

MR. BONDERANT: Yes, my name's Dale Bonderant. I'm a 48-year resident of Alaska. And just to, you know, a little information on my background. probably have attended more of these meetings than all the people sitting here together. I went before Congress three different times in Washington D.C. fought for the Alaska Native Claims Act. But I started fighting against ANILCA. I fought for Alaska Native Claims Act which says that all aboriginal hunting and fishing rights are hereby extinguished. And they made a compact to bring the Natives in line with the other society they were being forced into. They gave them 44 million acres and just a little less than 9 -- or a billion dollars. And I thought that had settled the thing, but it hasn't. And it's grown steadily worse. We have people divided against each other.

I'm part North American Indian. And the people that -- the Natives that says, "Well, we were here first." Some of my ancestors beat your ancestors

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across that bridge. But that has nothing to do with equality. That's what's my problem. I say that I have a genetic defect that makes me believe in equality. And to bring out the fact that people need this stuff to live -- there are people that need it. But they have always opposed making this on a need basis. Every Native corporation I've been up and discussed and been in panels -- they flatly oppose making this based on a So it gets beyond that. And to say, well, I have a culture. I have a culture. Probably my only religion is my belief in being allowed to go out and take animals and things like that. So it affects me just as much as it does the gentleman over here. see his point and everything. But if you'll look at what they've done, they've selected parts of both societies and I want to do that. But my problem is, I don't want to be first. I want us all to be equal in our rights to select from these different societies and compete on this thing. And until we do that, we're going to have these problems of this bigotry.

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There's two ways to look at bigotry. It's the way I treat somebody else and say you're not as good as me. Or if I say I'm better than you. That's real bigotry. Both of those are. And we got to get away from that.

I'm one of the appellants in the McDowell I am one of only two people in Alaska that has been found by the Supreme Court to be a subsistence user. But I cannot legally and truthfully become a subsistence user under the federal things that you're using. And one of the things that you're using here, and I noticed that Mr. Ewan several times said, subsistence use, customary and traditional use, that is right. The use should have the priority. We shouldn't have a priority for subsistence. We should have a priority for the people that take and consume that fish. But we should not have a priority for the user within that use. And that's what you're establishing here. You're establishing people -- because of where they live or something like customary and traditional and stuff like that.

They asked how these lines got drawn here. If you really remember, Judge Holland said there is no rural area on the Kenai Peninsula. The Kenaitzes and the Alaska Federation of Labor -- Federation of Natives went to the appeals court. The appeals court come back and said, "Judge Holland, you don't know what you're talking about. There are rural areas here." Judge

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Holland says, "Go to hell" and made a Kenaitze educational feature. Another one -- another case of basing it on ethnic identity. And that's what it's becoming. This lady -- it says it's becoming a government enforced bigotry. And that's what it's becoming. When they gave the Ninilchik Council 20 moose, they gave them to Natives. They didn't give them to the rest of Alaskans. And if you're going to pass laws like that, eventually they're going to backfire. Eventually the people in this state are going to get worked up and they're going to pass laws that go the other way.

I talked before young leaders of council one time. And I had a young Native get up and he said, "Mr. Bonderant, you don't realize that we want to live like we always used to." I run off the podium, grabbed his foot and held it up and said, "When are you going to get rid of your cowboy boots and go back and use mukluks?" They like to select certain parts of our society. And I like to select certain parts of yours. But I don't never want to be first.

I wasn't coming down here. I'd quit going to these meetings several years ago because it just gets a guy upset that does believe in equality. And I think that's what the people are telling you. They think that everybody in Alaska should be treated equal. And for somebody to say, "Well, I like maple syrup the best, therefore I have the right to it because I've been here." That's not right. And that's what -- we'll never settle this thing until we settle the fact that we are all Alaskans and we are all people, equal. And we got to get that in there.

(Applause)

MR. BONDERANT: I don't know whether you know that Judge Holland has just ruled that we have standing. He just ruled it the 8th of this September. So this case is going to go to the Appeals Court again. And we're aiming for it to go to the Supreme Court of the United States because there's some things in this that's wrong. Very wrong. If we start dividing our people up like this.

And another issue I would like to address is, the people that work for the government, the ones that are actually working for the government have a job. But you people that are representing the public, I cannot see how you can sit here and uphold this thing

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and look at our Constitution. Our Constitution says that you, me and everybody in Alaska has an obligation to the rest of the people and to the state that we're treated equal. Read Article 1 of the Constitution. And how you can sit here as board members and not be -as an employee of the government, and try to take and differentiate between the people of Alaska. And read the -- Article 1 of the Constitution in Section 3. says we all have equal civil rights. This isn't equal civil rights. And I can't understand how anybody can serve on a board of game or a board of fish in Alaska and know what the Constitution says and deal with this so-called priority for users. That's what's wrong. They're trying to give it to individual users. doesn't work out that way.

 Technically, I can go to Mr. Ewan's -- any one of his villages, and whether I've done it before or whatever, and I move there, I'm going to be a priority user. That's the way ANILCA says. It doesn't say because my grandfather or my ancestors clear back in time done this, then that I have a right to do it. It says anybody under those situations has the same right. And, like I say, every one I've been in, whether it was top Native leaders or anything, they don't want it based on need. So we're not talking about need. You can talk about it and use it as an argument, but it's not so. So I've said my piece and you'll probably never see me again.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I have a question for you. I have a question for you. I know you're talking about equal rights and equal everything for a long time. I, kind of, think I believe in that philosophy also. But why isn't everybody up in arms about limited entry, veterans preference...

MR. BONDERANT: Hey, hey, you...

CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...and maybe 10, 20 other preferences that we have.

MR. BONDERANT: ...you've never asked Dale Bonderant what he thinks of limited entry. And you haven't asked some of these commercial fishermen what they think. And you haven't asked him what he thought when they made the Permanent Fund available to people that moved in Alaska. I said, that's right. We can't do it because you've been here so long. You can't do those kinds of things and still be honest among yourself.

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1 2 CHAIRMAN EWAN: But there are preferences, you 3 realize right? 4 5 MR. BONDERANT: There is preferences but I 6 fight them every day. 7 8 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah. Yeah. 9 10 MR. BONDERANT: If the gentleman asks me what 11 I do, I'll say the last 15 years I've been fighting 12 subsistence. That's my occupation. And ask some of 13 these guys know me. They know... 14 15 CHAIRMAN EWAN: And they're against the Alaska 16 State Constitution, right? 17 18 MR. BONDERANT: Huh? What? 19 20 CHAIRMAN EWAN: They're against the State 21 Constitution also, aren't they? 22 23 MR. BONDERANT: Who are? 24 25 CHAIRMAN EWAN: The limited entry and all 26 that. 27 28 MR. BONDERANT: Why, sure it is. 29 30 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Yeah. Yeah. 31 32 MR. BONDERANT: If there was that -- if 33 limited entry -- well, did you read McDowell? Did you 34 read McDowell on what they said? 35 36 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Not totally. 37 38 MR. BONDERANT: They said there is a -- there 39 is an article in there that has a optimum number and 40 you're not using it, and we better take another look at 41 And this optimum number means -- you commercial 42 fishermen, they brought this up -- it means that if 43 there's more fish out there than there used to be, we 44 should have more fishermen. If there's less, you have 45 But they've never changed that. And that's the 46 only thing that made it constitutional. And they're 47 not applying it. 48 49 CHAIRMAN EWAN: Ralph. 50

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-I'd like to ask Dale

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MR. LOHSE:

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other questions. We're all citizens of the United States, right?

MR. BONDERANT: Right.

MR. LOHSE: If I want to got to Wyoming and go hunting, do I have the same preferences as somebody living in Wyoming?

MR. BONDERANT: You have the same preference except they can regulate the cost of that thing because those people are paying taxes. But we are the only state in the United States that says non-residents can't hunt our Nelchina Caribou herd. You can't hunt it. You absolutely can't hunt it if you're a non-resident. We're the only state in the whole United States that does that. We're the only state that says that all the people that live in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Ketchikan and Juneau don't get the same rights as the rest of the people in Alaska. That's part of ANILCA. That's part of ANILCA. It's in the Federal Register. They put that in. They were describing what's rural and non-rural. So they can -- that's been fought in courts.

MR. LOHSE: Okay, now are you telling me there are no hunts in the United States that a non-resident doesn't have the same right as a resident on?

MR. BONDERANT: That they...

MR. LOHSE: Because I think you're wrong on that one, but...

MR. BONDERANT: Well, there may be some that they've come up but they won't stand court deals. See...

MR. LOHSE: There are resident hunts in states down there that as a non-resident, you can't even get in the drawing for.

MR. BONDERANT: Yeah, but they've got to put so many tickets out as a percentage basis for the rest of them.

MR. LOHSE: As a percentage basis.

MR. BONDERANT: And the same way they can charge you more if you can prove that the people in that state are paying taxes to support the management

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of the game. The rule of the thumb there is you can't charge them more than three times as much. That's the general rule of that thing.

MR. LOHSE: We're charging more than three times as much in the state of Alaska.

MR. BONDERANT: Well, we do a lot of things in the state of Alaska. They won't let me hunt and the Supreme Court of this state says that I'm a qualified hunter. Me and a guy by the name of Eastwood that lives up in Denali Park was in the McDowell one said these guys should be getting compensation -- for what -- you denied them a right to hunt. So the state of Alaska can't -- read the Constitution of the state of Alaska. It's the best constitution of any state in the United States. And we have people in this state that wants to change it. They want to change it. And if they ever change it, I'm going to demand that where it says, the fish, the wildlife and the waters are reserved for the people's common use. I'm going to ask them to put in, except those people that live in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Ketchikan and Juneau which is 60 percent of the people in Alaska. They wiped out 60 percent of the people in Alaska to do that. They've drawn circles around this state.

They used to say that you had to live so close to the Nelchina caribou. I lived on the Kenai Peninsula, and where the caribou are at during hunting season, the people on the northern part of the Kenai Peninsula are closer to it than the people in Copper Center. But they're in the same unit, so they can all go hunting. So it ain't -- it's distance, it's, you know, it's all a bunch of crap, is what it is. It's all a bunch of crap. And if you've been in it as long as I have, you can see all these pitfalls.

They say -- both the federal government and the state believe in sustained yield. That's the biggest bunch of crap. The federal government went to live biologists and asked them how many moose could be killed on the Kenai. They said, "We're going to take them all." Now what if the state had said that? We got state land here, and they'd said, "We're going to take them all." Do you think the federal government would have backed down? No. But the state did because they want to maintain the fish -- or the wildlife here. That's the way this thing's run. It's zip codes, mileposts, all that crap that's saying, you know, if you live at a certain milepost, you can hunt. If you

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don't -- you know it's laugh-...

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When I came to Alaska if they had tried to They would pull this, they'd have had a revolution. The old-timers up here say, "Oh no, everybody here is treated equal." That's why they built the Constitution. They spent more time on Alaska Constitution, Article 8, than they did all the rest of the articles in Alaska Constitution because they wanted that fish and game available to everybody. And we're up here trying to divide it up by milepost and all that stuff. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves. why I quit going to these things. I get so dang worked up about it. I'm in court and that's where we're going to win this. We're going to win it in court.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I have one additional comment, since you mentioned court. If we're all treated equal, why is it that Natives that constitute under 20 percent of the people there's almost 40 percent of them are in jail?

MR. BONDERANT: Well, that may be. There's prejudism (sic).

CHAIRMAN EWAN: They make up, I think, something like 30, 35 percent, I think it is. Yeah.

MR. BONDERANT: But Mr. Ewan -- Mr. Ewan, you are preaching prejudice here too. You've done it tonight.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Well, I'm just telling...

MR. BONDERANT: Ask these people if they haven't seen that.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I'm just pointing out that things are not equal as you say.

MR. BONDERANT: The things are never equal but we should be fighting every day of our life to make it so that everybody has an equal consideration. Man himself is not equal. You know, this guy could probably whip the heck out of me and stuff like that. But that isn't what we're saying when we're in a democracy. We're saying that we have an obligation to see that I treat the man equal and that my government treats the man equal. That's my real way of life. I'm going to treat that guy equal and I'm going to see and fight as hard as I can for my government to treat

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everybody equal.

And that's what Article 1 of our Constit- -it's the best written article there is and everybody should read it. It says that you have a corresponding obligation to all the people and to the state to see I used that to go for standing in our -- I said I'm representing the state because Tony Knowles dropped out of the case. Hickel didn't pursue it after we won it in the Supreme Court. So I am representing the state in these court cases. I think I have that right. And I would like for you guys that sit on these advisory boards and stuff to think. You don't have the obligation to agree with this and accept it and that You have an obligation to say, "Heck, no." These are the guys that you should be representing out You shouldn't be trying to work with this thing. It's wrong; it's false. And that's what we need. need people that'll stand -- I wish the Fish and Game Board would walk away from this.

The Native leaders in this group, did you ever hear Sidney Huntington talk about it? He said that's the biggest bunch of crap there is. He went back to Washington three different times and talked against it. They asked him, "Well, what if your kid's hungry?" He said, "I'd go out and kill the game." He raised 13 kids. And he said, "Nobody in Alaska would ever bitch about that." They wouldn't. But now they're getting them divided between Native and non-Natives because there's some of the leaders -- and this is what leaders does -- they're not just Native leaders. Our own leaders, part Native, part White and all that. They use their own people to keep their strength.

We didn't have these problems. I used to be a head of a union. And you could go to anybody that worked in that union and find out how I represented a lot of Native people. And I done it just as hard as I did anybody. I don't have predjudism. Like I say, I'm part North American Indian. But, you know, this is becoming an issue to divide these people.

This Ninilchik is what made me mad. When they gave the Native Council 20 moose. Isn't that based on ethnic? You can't say it isn't. And you people are going along with it. You're the people that are saying, "Give them 20 moose and don't give it to anybody else in the Ninilchik area. Give it to the Native Council." You know...

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CHAIRMAN EWAN: I think we gave them the opportunity; we didn't give them 20 moose.

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MR. BONDERANT: Well, you've given the opportunity just to them.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: With all due regard, do we have anybody else to testify?

CHAIRMAN EWAN: I don't know.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: I have one observation and then I'm going to get out of here because it's obvious where this is going to go. Of all the people on this board, aside from the fellow over there I haven't heard a word from, Lee Basnar is the only one that appears to me that's going to represent us in a fair fashion. I've been -- grew up in a little fishing town in the Southeast. That town was founded by a guy the name of Charlie Raddican (ph) and I defy you to find that in your ancestry. That happened to be a Scandinuvian (sic) that founded that town. As soon as this Native issue came up, my friends and my mother's and father's friends who were all Native down there, who we didn't have a problem with, that sat at our table and fed with us, turned their back on us because of this issue. it's happening more and more now. And I can see now, from what I've heard from here and from you sitting there saying that 20 percent -- you represent 20 percent of the people and 40 percent of the Natives are in jail. That's probably because they're doing something wrong.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: No, what I said was...

MR. CHRISTENSEN: It has nothing to do with prejudice.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...that we constitute less than 20 percent of the population but there's upwards of 30 percent of our people that are in jail. I mean...

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Then stop doing things wrong.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: ...the total population of the prison system.

MR. CHRISTENSEN: Tell your kids to stop doing things wrong. I mean, there's always that observation.

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And I'll tell you something, there are people right in Anchorage who are just as poor as the people in Glenallen. Can't afford four wheelers and have just as much right and need for that subsistence.

MR. BONDERANT: There's a lot of Natives in Anchorage that are that poor too, but they don't have any rights at all.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right. Let's just cut it off here now. I think you all had your say. I'm glad everybody aired their concerns. I hope I didn't offend anybody. I just wanted you to know how I felt. I feel there are preferences just like I stated. It's a fact. There's no getting around it. I'd like to go over the process really quick like tomorrow so that you'll know when these things are going to be taken up and if you have any additional comments on the Homer rural area or the Kenai rural area, that's still open for discussion. Taylor?

MR. BRELSFORD: Mr. Chairman, in view of the late hour, I think we're going to have to wrap up very soon. The agenda had asked for any comments concerning resource uses in the Homer rural area described on the map or in some of the rural portions of Unit 15A and B, the Kenai rural area. I think most of the testimony was intended to cover, in a more general sense, all of these issues. And I think what we'll probably need to do is go ahead and close now and receive additional testimony tomorrow if there is any.

The item that we would start with at 8:30 would be board -- council deliberation. Discussion about C&T determinations, about recommendations on that topic for the entire Kenai Peninsula. So it would turn to council discussion and the possibility of proposals for determinations or changes.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: All right, thank you Taylor. I guess that wraps it up for tonight. I'll entertain a motion to adjourn until 8:30 in the morning.

MR. BASNAR: It's a recess.

MR. OSKOLKOFF: It's recess.

CHAIRMAN EWAN: Recess, yeah. Recess, yeah.

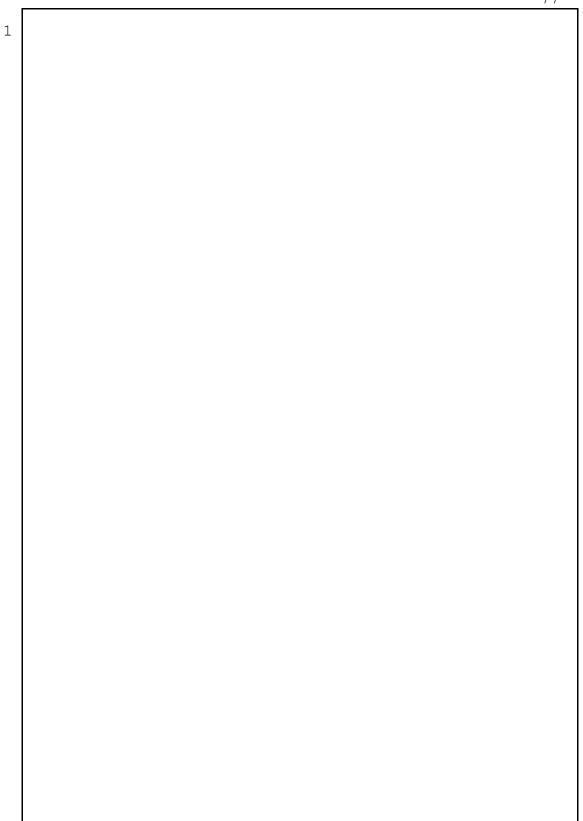
MR. BRELSFORD: I think you can just call a

recess, Mr. Chairman.

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               CHAIRMAN EWAN: I call recess until 8:30 in
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    the morning.
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    (6100)
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              (Off record - 10:12 p.m.)
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